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OUR DIVERSE CITIZENS.

Met a feller t'other mornin'—
Most amusin' sort o' cuss;
Had a curious style about him,
Cert'nly couldn't well be wuss—
I says: "Whur you hail f'm, pardner?"
An' he smiled in a knowin' way,
An' replied in forren lingo:
"Porto Rico, U. S. A."

Seen a feller down on Broadway,
With a shockin' head of hair,
An' a lot o' tropic garments,
An' a most outlandish air.
"Whur's he frum?" a feller shouted;
An' before we'd time to say,
This yere heathen turned an' ans'red:
"Honeyluler, U. S. A."

Met a feller here on Sansome,
With a somber-re-ro on;
Had a lot o' shaggy whiskers,
Nearly all his clothes wuz gone.
Stopped an' ast me fur a qua'ter;
Says: "My home is fur away."
"Whur you frum?" The varmint ans'red:
"Santiago, U. S. A."

Seen a feller down the Southern,
With a heavy iron box,
Overcoat was lined with bearskin,
Wore a dozen pair o' sox.
Sized him up to be er miner,
Judgin' by his awkward way;
Seen him write in big char-ac-ters:
"Circle City, U. S. A."

Seen a saddle-colored heathen,
Wearin' earrings in his nose,
Linen cuffs around his ankles,
Most indecent lack o' clothes.
"Whur'd this heathen guy here spring frum?"
I inquired in a lofty way;
An' he had the nerve to ans'er:
"From Manila, U. S. A."

Hully gee! I never heard of
These yere cannibals before.
Air these heathen also voters?
Will we stan' fur eny more?
An' when nex' you ask a feller
Whur he's frum, say, he's bound to say,
With a lordy kind o' flourish:
"All creation, U. S. A."

—A. De Marconay, in the Buenos Ayres

THE DEVIL'S DOOR.

The old wooden door of Mullion church in Cornwall, England, has a small opening, known as the devil's door, which is believed to be the last of its kind left in England. The devil's door is only about 12 inches high. The accompanying photograph shows the door slightly open. There is an ancient superstition, still held by some of the old people, that

when a child is sprinkled with holy water the devil is driven out and has to fly from the church. The baptismal font stands just inside the devil's door to this day.

A DOG'S FIDELITY.

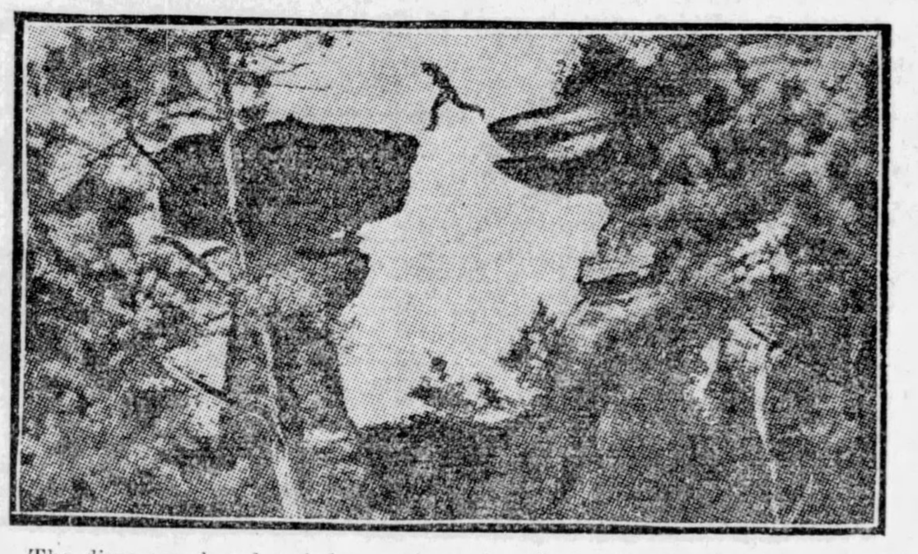
Throughout the long journey from Savannah, Ga., to Kansas City, ending yesterday, "Peddler," the pet dog and for the past year the constant companion of the late Daniel E. Saighman, rode on his coffin. He could not be induced to leave it, even to be fed or watered, and it was with difficulty he could be made to eat even when food was taken him. He lay for the most part in the same place, above the shipping tag nailed to the pine box, and wore it down until it was almost illegible. "Peddler" accompanied Mr. Saighman on his journeys throughout the United States and Canada, and it is feared the dog will die when his master is buried. Mr. Saighman, who formerly owned the site of the new Journal building, and was identified with local real estate interests, later went to Joplin and promoted many mining enterprises. He died in Savannah Tuesday. The body was brought here yesterday and was sent last night to Plattsburg, Mo., the home of his relatives for interment today.—Kansas City Journal.

Not a Bit Fussy.

The pressman of the great daily—Have you noticed the stock we are using now gives the paper a very blue appearance?

The Manager—Fudge! I don't care what color it is as long as it's read.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A LEAP FOR LIFE



The dime novel and melodramas have described many desperate leaps for life, but it is safe to say that rarely, if ever, before has such a leap been actually photographed. The illustration accompanying shows a man in the act of actually jumping across a chasm where a slip or a fall would mean instant death. The leap was made in the dells of Wisconsin, at the place called Stand Rock. The rock is considerably more than one hundred feet in height.

THE NEW REPUBLIC OF PANAMA. . . . A Brief Sketch of Its History

Many a boy in school has wondered vaguely why the Pacific ocean was once called the South Sea—a name which is still often met in historical works. A glance at the map of the Isthmus of Panama helps the explanation. It shows that the isthmus lies east and west, instead of north and south. On the west is Costa Rica, on the east the department of Antioquia, a part of Colombia. Vasco Nunez de Balboa, a Spanish adventurer, was one of the expedition which founded a settlement on the Caribbean side of the isthmus, to which was given the name of Santa Maria de la Antigua de Darien. It is no longer existent; perhaps the name killed it. Balboa explored the country in the neighborhood, and the natives he met told him of a sea on the other side, which led to a land where gold abounded—meaning Peru. He determined to discover this new sea. At the head of a band of Spaniards, he left Antigua on September 1, 1513. The country is very

mountainous, and for days they struggled through tangled tropical forests and over rugged mountains. Finally, on the evening of September 25, they reached a mountain top from which, looking to the south, they saw the Pacific. Balboa named it Mar del Sur (Sea of the South). Three days later he reached the beach at the gulf of San Miguel. He formally took possession of that sea and all its shores in the name of the king and queen of Spain. The difficulties of his route are shown by the fact that it took him 27 days to cover a distance of not over 40 miles in a direct line.

From Costa Rica on the west to the eastern boundary of Panama is about 375 miles in a straight line; and its narrowest part is 34 miles wide, in an air line. Its area is 31,880 square miles—more than three-fourths the area of Ohio—and in population is 285,000, with 8,000 uncivilized Indians. Geographically the isthmus belongs to Central America, of which, as Elisee Reclus says, "it is even a typical section in its serpentine isthmian contours."

The salient physical feature of the isthmus is the mountain chain, the backbone of both North and South America, which is continued through it. Instead of one main chain, the mountains are much broken, and small ranges run in different directions. While the mountains often rise to three and four thousand feet, with peaks still higher, at the narrowest part of the isthmus the main mountain axis is represented by the Ahoga-Yeguas range of hills, which nowhere exceed 700 feet in height. The Culebra Pass, which crosses these hills, reaches an elevation of only 290 feet; and it is over this that the Panama railway runs, and also the route of the great canal. From sea to sea the distance in a straight line is but 34 miles. Both east and west from this the altitude of the range rapidly increases.

Reclus, the great geographer, says the two oceans once communicated with each other by devious channels among the mountains. There are ledges of limestone occurring at various points which are filled with early tertiary fossils, mostly resembling the forms still living in the adjacent seas. Some convulsion of nature elevated the land here, and cut the communication between the two seas north and south of the isthmus.

Panama, up to November 3, was a department of the Republic of Colombia. The Atlantic coast of Colombia was discovered by Ojeda in 1499, visited by Bastidas in 1501 and by Columbus himself in 1502. Its conquest from the natives was effected in 1536 and '37. It was erected into a Spanish viceroyalty in 1718. Its independence of Spain was proclaimed in 1811, and secured by Bolivar in 1819, when an union was formed with Venezuela and Ecuador, under the name of the Republic of Colombia. In 1829 Venezuela withdrew from this union, and Ecuador in 1830.

The people organized what was left of Colombia into the Republic of New Granada. A constitution was adopted the next year by which the country was divided into provinces, each of which controlled its own local affairs. A revolution broke out in 1860. This ended in the fall of 1861; a new constitution was adopted, the name was changed to the United States of Colombia, and the provinces were made states, the general government being modelled upon that of our own. Panama was one of the states. A series of revolutions followed, and finally the constitution was changed. From a federal republic it became a centralized one, and the states became departments.

Colombia (including Panama) is a country with an area of 513,938 square miles, and a population of about four millions, including 200,000 uncivilized Indians in the interior. The mountains spread out like the rays of a fan, thus giving a very broken surface, from the highest range of the Andes in the west to the vast llanos, or rolling plains, of the east. The exports are coffee, rubber, gold, silver, ivory, nuts, tobacco, cacao, cotton, cinchona, cattle, timber, dyewoods, hides and wool.

It will be seen that Panama, in area and population, was but a small part of Colombia; and the Panamans have for years had reason to complain of the exactions and the neglect of the central government. The Panama Railway company pays annually a quarter of a million dollars concession, of which not one-tenth has ever been expended for the benefit of Panama itself. The endurance of the people of the isthmus gave way when the Bogota government refused to ratify the canal treaty. The manifesto issued by the revolutionary junta sets forth, in moderate and dignified language, the causes which impelled Panama to declare her independence.

With regard to the failure of the canal treaty to meet approval at Bogota, the manifesto points out that only a few public men were opposed to the treaty, and that their opposition was due to the fact that it was alleged that Panama would be the only part of the country which would receive direct benefits from the building of an interoceanic canal. The manifesto then continues:

The people of the isthmus, in view of this notorious situation, have decided to recover their sovereignty, in order to work out their own destiny and to insure the future of Panama in a manner in keeping with the evident destiny of the country, its vast territory, and its immense riches.

At the beginning of the life of this independent nation we fully appreciate the responsibilities which the present state of affairs means, but we have profound faith in the good sense and patriotism of the Isthmians, and we believe that they possess sufficient energy to open the way, by their labor, to a happy future, without worry or danger.

The separation of the Isthmus from Colombia was accomplished without any feeling of hatred on any sentiment of joy. Just as a son withdraws from the paternal roof, the Isthmian people, taking their chosen path, have separated themselves from Colombia. They did it with grief, but they complied with their supreme, inevitable duty, that of looking to their own future, of attending to their own preservation, and of working out their own welfare.

We, therefore, now begin to form one of the free nations of the world. We consider Colombia as being a sister nation, with which we shall be in sympathy whenever circumstances may require it, and for whose prosperity we have the most fervent and sincere wishes.

In Europe, it is conceded that the establishment of the Republic of Panama means a protectorate over the isthmus by the United States, but they are not objecting to this. They view it as a proper extension of the principle of the Monroe Doctrine. This is the line of argument: The Monroe Doctrine assumes that the United States will not allow any European power to use force toward any independent American republic. They do not object to this, if the United States will also make itself the authority for preserving law and order in Central and South America. They feel that this country should not object to allowing European countries to redress wrong by force, which is often the only effective way, without assuming the position of compelling obedience to international obligations by the American republics, and their reasoning is certainly sound.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

A NEW CANAL.

Few enterprises which have been started in Europe within the last quarter of a century are of greater commercial importance than the new Corinthian Canal, a picture of which accompanies this story.

When the project was first proposed many sceptics jeered at it, asserting that it would cost an enormous sum of money and that some of the difficulties in the

way would prove practically insurmountable. A syndicate was nevertheless formed and the work was begun. The task of cutting a waterway proved much harder than was expected, but in time all obstacles were removed and the canal was constructed. To the merchants and traders of Southern Europe the canal is bound to prove of immense service, since by passing through it their vessels can reach in a few hours points which it formerly took them several days to reach. All the maritime countries of Europe have cordially welcomed the canal and therefore there is every reason to believe that the money and labor spent on it will bear fruit.

Porto Rico's Regiment.

Last week two more companies of the Porto Rico provisional regiment were dismounted, and the other two mounted companies will suffer a like fate about Jan. 1. This is but a step which will put the regiment as a provisional command out of existence and transform it into a part of the regular army, liable to duty in any of the American possessions. After June 30 next only regular officers will be employed. The regiment will be known as the Thirty-first infantry.

Quickly Acquired.

"The last time I saw him he told me he merely took a little whisky occasionally for a stomach trouble."

"Yes, and now he's got it."

"Got what?"

"A stomach trouble." — Philadelphia Ledger.

His "Palm."

Jarson—They tell me Midge palmed himself off as a millionaire when he was abroad.

Mumphazzard—He did. He had a photograph taken of himself and family standing on the steps of the Capitol and exhibited it all over the Continent as his residence.—Minneapolis Sentinel

CURIOUS INDIAN BURIAL CEREMONY

After the body of a Brahmin has been anointed with sesamum oil the two toes are bound together and the two thumbs. It is then lashed to a litter made of two long parallel poles, to which are fastened seven transverse pieces of wood. The shroud is very simple, a large piece of cloth wrapped round the body and bound with ropes of straw. If the dead Brahmin leaves a will his face is not covered; otherwise the shroud is brought up over the head. The burning ground, or ghat, is usually near a river, that those who have taken part in the ceremonies may purify themselves as quickly and as easily as possible. Before erecting the funeral pyre a shallow pit is dug and partially filled with dry wood, the body is covered with splinters of dry wood and sprinkled with panchagaria, an inflammable liquid, and placed on the pyre and covered with branches and roots like a hut. The nearest relative or heir then takes a lighted taper and sets fire to the four corners of the pile and leaves at once to perform the ceremony of purification. The carriers, being of the lowest caste, remain until the body is entirely consumed.

A New York Story of Today.

Lees and Leaven

By EDWARD W. TOWNSEND

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CHAPTER XXIII—A STAR AND HER SATELLITE.

The night the sea-food man was recognized by Daisy Bunton, in front of the theatre, he returned home later than usual. The glimpse he had caught of Isaac Bunton hurriedly circling the crowd, eagerly, fiercely searching for someone, had sickened him with dread. His fear of the law, or, rather, that the law might visit punishment on him, had grown. He was without a criminal instinct, yet he had committed a crime! There was not one bold or reckless fibre in his moral nature. He was merely weak, at worst; the one crime he had committed—the theft of the minister's salary, intrusted to him by his employer—had not been a conscious act of crime. He had, in intention, but borrowed the money from the father of the woman he was to marry. In the same way he had "borrowed" small sums frequently from the cash drawer of the coal merchant, and returned them, as he had intended to return this greater sum. But when the angry coal merchant had threatened to send him to prison he realized his crime, and had lived in dread of punishment for it ever since. The thought of imprisonment had for him an awful terror; greater than it has for men stronger than he—men who kill themselves rather than endure it.

Mr. Bunton must have seen him, he reasoned, trembling; and was looking for him. Would he ask the police at once, that night, to be taken to the sea-food man's home? He dreaded to return lest, instead of Bessie alone, he should find an officer there. But there was no other place to go! He scanned the dimly lighted window of his room a long time, and seeing only the reflection of Bessie, bending over her sewing, he went to the room and timidly knocked. That was not his custom, and when she opened the door they both started, for each saw fear in the other's eyes.

"What is it, Harry?" she asked nervously. "What's the trouble?"

"Nothing," he replied, relieved to find her alone, but alarmed by her looks and question.

"Oh, Harry!" she cried "an officer was here asking if this was your room!"

He sank upon the chair, limply; his scarred face white and moist. "What did he want?"

"That was all. He just asked that. He was a plain clothes man. Not of this precinct, but I recognized him."

"What shall I do, Bessie?"

"What are you afraid of, dear? He wasn't rough. Maybe it was only to get your address as a witness about that clubbing last night. How frightened you are! You needn't testify against the officer who struck Mr. Paxton, and the police won't bother you, then."

"It's something else, Bessie." But he would not tell her what it was. He had never told the story of his marriage, the theft, the railway accident, to her, nor to anyone. It frightened him to think of it, and he could not have told it had he tried.

It was daylight when he went to sleep; and when he awoke Bessie was getting breakfast for Nora, and it was past eight o'clock. "I'll go out and look around a little," he said.

"Sleep some home, Harry," she urged. "You look dreadful tired."

"No one has come?" he asked.

"Sure not" she replied. "Was you expecting anyone? Why, Harry, I never saw you so nervous. Tell me what it is! You're keeping something from me—I know that!"

But he would not tell, and she grew suspicious, and then jealous.

He could not eat the breakfast she had saved for him. He must go out, he said, and ask the fellows on the corner if they knew why the police were inquiring for him. He'd be back soon, he said. He drew on the old overcoat he wore when he was not peddling, and left the room. "Good-bye, Bessie; I'll be back soon."

Her suspicions growing, it was so rare a thing for him to leave the room before night, she went to the window to watch. As she stood there a cab drove up and a young woman, handsomely dressed, got out, referred to a paper in her hand, looked at the house number, and started for the entrance. She had half crossed the sidewalk when she sprang forward with a cry, and in a second Bessie saw her with her arms around Harry, dragging him to the cab. Bessie darted to the street, but by the time she reached it, the cab, traveling fast, was turning the corner. She ran on, until she dropped from exhaustion.

She went back to her room, weeping and moaning: "Some girl that's got work! If I'd got work he wouldn't left me. He'd no right to leave me after me doing what I have; keeping him in the way of an honest living. I'll find her!" An officer called, the one sent by command of the captain of detectives to find Harry for Mr. Bunton. She told her story with angry volubility and then in sudden fear asked, "What I've said won't go to Harry's hurt, will it?"

"Don't know," the officer replied. "I don't know who I'm getting this for, or what for. I wouldn't bother much for the loss of Smiling Harry, if I was you, Bessie. Good-bye."

The morning after she learned the address of her husband through Jack Worthington, Daisy Bunton left her home early. This did not surprise her mother. Daisy had for weeks been leaving home early and regularly, and long ago successfully rebelled against any company on these excursions. So her mother was not surprised; only a little more sorrowful, fearful. The truth was that for many weeks Daisy had been training for a part she had agreed to undertake in a new comic-opera venture. A speculative manager, who had had many failures and some sensational successes, had chanced to learn, from some of her stage-folk friends, of Daisy's undoubted talent along his special line. He suggested the plan to her; he had a new piece of musical nonsense of the kind so popular on Broadway. Author and composer were unknown, but in his experienced judgment the thing had decided merit. There was a part in it that was exactly suited to her voice and figure. Would it be agreeable to her to try it—and to make him a loan of a few thousand dollars for the preliminary expense?

This trick of the trade was too much the subject of wit among her new class of acquaintances not to be familiar to Daisy, yet she closed with the offer. She had been but a few days in constant and special training under a wise old teacher, when the manager realized why she had agreed to his terms; if she was not a genius in the work, she was very near to it. Arrogant, opinionated, short-tempered as she was in many ways, with the wise old instructor, she was an obedient, eager and quick-witted pupil. Very few knew of her intentions, and they were ordered not to disclose them. When the time came for company rehearsals, her instructor was the stage manager, and schooled her in every step, tone, word, motion, and she supplied the natural grace and beauty which, added to his art, faithfully reproduced promised success.

The plan was to go into the small towns of New England, and play until the performance ran smoothly, then to invite Broadway managers to witness the performance, to decide if it was up to metropolitan requirements. The opening performance was set for the night after Daisy was at the theatre party in the company of Mr. Jack Worthington.

The story of that particular venture of the speculative manager need not be told here. It is threatical history; a very pleasant chapter of history for that speculator. The early performances proved the piece to have pretty novelties, catchy music, and all that was required, if Daisy's part should "fill out strong." There was doubt of this at first. But not in her mind nor in the judgment of the wise old instructor, who went with the company. Every day, all day long, there were rehearsals, as well as the night performances. Daisy never tired, never grew impatient, never relaxed in her determination to absorb all that her instructor had to impart; to wear off, if it was in the power of human will and work, all traces of amateurishness.

Besides the growing prospects of success, Daisy was sustained in this hard work by her happiness. "I have been reunited to my husband," she said to the manager, introducing Harry. The manager expressed his astonishment under his breath, recognized the sea-food man. But he made no comment that would offend his new star. He owed her the several thousand dollars for which she had sold her jewelry, and, what was more important, she seemed certain to be a very valuable find, and he wanted to make a long contract with her. So Harry was welcomed into the theatrical family. Daisy's contract gave her a right to inspect the financial end of the enterprise, until her loan was repaid, so Harry was installed in the box office of the theatres they visited, and was happier and prouder than he had ever been before in his life.

This was more to him than a day-dream come true. To be a part of this life, to be sage and secure in it, to be respected—or seem to be—no riot of his fancy could have carried him so far! And Daisy was always there to protect him. Once a luckless member of the company referred to the star's husband as "the sea-food man" and Harry overheard it. He went to Daisy and told her. This was between acts, and Daisy sent for the manager and demanded that the offender be dismissed on the spot. It would be done the next day, he said. "Now! This instant!" she commanded. "I'll not go on with the next act, if that creature is not turned out of the theatre now!"

She had her way. "Miss Barguerite Boynton certainly has the temper of a star, as well as the temperament," the manager confided to a friend.

A Broadway manager went to inspect the performance, and promptly offered time for it at his theatre. He would have an opening in three weeks, he said, so an enlarged ballet and chorus must be rehearsed at once. An order was sent to an agency in New York for more men and women. Among those who were engaged by this hurry order was Bessie Day.

XXIV—THE CHASE ENDED.

Bessie Day had been shadowed by the police for many weeks, and when she went to the Grand Central station, and bought a railway ticket, her shadow telephoned the fact to the captain of detectives. He hurried to the station, and learned that Bessie's train would not leave for an hour, and notified Mr. Bannister of the situation.

It was the middle of the afternoon when the train reached Hartford, and Bessie started off briskly, followed by the captain and the lawyer. She went at once to the theatre, spoke a word to a man in the box office, and passed in. The captain bought two tickets for the matinee performance going on, and they followed Bessie in. The chorus was on the stage, with some minor people, but Bessie watched the chorus only, for she and some others of the newly engaged were there for that purpose. The captain watched Bessie. He seemed surprised. She had joined some other women and was talking over the work going on upon the stage, in a manner too professional to suggest that she was there in search of Harry, or expected to see the woman who had stolen him from her. But when a little later Daisy came on the stage, Bessie started violently, and half rose from her seat. She sank back, and her companions questioned her, but she did not reply.

"I think that's the party Bessie's been looking for," the captain muttered, "but she didn't expect to find her here. Queer. If we get our man, it'll be by accident. But it's always safe to follow the woman in the case. If they don't get the right trail themselves, the devil puts them onto it just for fun." Then he said aloud to his companion, "Nice show, governor."

"Is it?" the lawyer asked dryly. "Who is that young person singing? She has quite a manner."

"That party," the captain said looking at his program, "unless I'm mistaken, is Mrs. Harry Lawton, alias Marguerite Boynton, formerly Miss Daisy Bunton."

"Indeed? I'm not a judge of this form of art, but I hazard the opinion that she is possessed of a high degree of chic."

Daisy heard this same judgment, differently expressed, as she left the stage at the fall of the final curtain. She was met in the wings by Harry and a bent, grizzled man in shirt-sleeves. She smiled at her husband, pinched his cheek, and gave him to carry a light silk coat she had worn in the act, and waited for him to throw over her shoulders a heavy wrap, for protection against draughts. Then she turned to the other man with a look of eager inquiry. He took both her hands, and said, "Well, Miss Boynton, you've put me out of a job. You'll not hear my cross old scolding voice again; anyway until the next piece."

"Oh, do you mean it!" she exclaimed, with a beaming face.

"I'm going back to town tonight," he answered, smiling. "Your performance this afternoon was as good as I hoped to see it in six months. You're all right. If you don't knock Broadway silly, I miss my guess."

"You dear old dear!" she cried, drawing down his head and kissing him. Harry smiled his delight in the scene. "If I make a hit on Broadway," she continued, "there'll be a big diamond ring on that hand you've raised in caution to me so many times," and she kissed him again.

It was dark, and a raw cold wind was blowing when they left the theatre, and Mr. Bannister said to his companion. "I'll go to a hotel, and wait developments. I feel disinclined to be present at your first interview with these young people."

The captain laughed. "That's the way with those who don't have a professional interest in this business. They are keen to be in at the death, until the game is in sight. But, governor, I'd rather have you along with me. If the land lays as I've figured it out we can clear the whole job up at the first shake out of the box."

As he spoke he was edging the lawyer along, for Bessie Day was hurrying towards the stage door, and the Captain, still talking to the lawyer, was keeping her in sight.

"Perhaps you are right," Mr. Bannister replied, moving with the detective, but so reluctantly that his companion smiled.

At the stage door of the theatre one public carriage stood, and Bessie easily learned from the driver that it was waiting to take Miss Boynton to her hotel, the address of which Bessie also learned. She walked towards it rapidly for a time, then ran, and then slowed her pace, and continued irresolutely. At last, within a block of the hotel, she stopped, and waited until a carriage passed her and drove to the entrance of the hotel. Then Bessie suddenly started forward, with more determination in her movement, and reached the hall entrance of the hotel just as Harry came from the office with letters, joined Daisy and ascended the stairway. Bessie followed them, and the detective and lawyer followed her.

The first couple went up but one flight of stairs, turned and entered a private parlor, where a grate fire burned brightly, and a table was already set with the early light "artist's meal" which Daisy took between performances.

Harry first laid aside his wife's cloak hat and gloves, then glanced with critical approval at the cold fowl and salad, and the bottle of wine especially provided for him, and was moving back a chair at the table for Daisy, when the door opened and Bessie entered. Harry uttered a cry of dismay, and shrank behind his wife.

"Who are you?" Daisy demanded, placing a hand on Harry's arm, where he stood behind her trembling.

Bessie was thinly clad in cheap, poor stuff, which in design and color made a pitiful attempt at gay bravery; she was shivering with cold and hunger and excitement, and in the full stress of her rage at first confronting the woman she so hated, she could not speak.

"Who are you, and what do you want here?" Daisy repeated. "Can't you speak? Or shall I send for the police?"

"No, no!" pleaded Harry, "not the police—no trouble."

Bessie's power of speech was restored by the sound of Harry's voice.

"Who am I?" she cried hoarsely. "Ask him! He is mine. I want him!"

"You fool!" Daisy screamed, and then she laughed. "You poor fool, he's my husband!"

"It isn't so! Is it, Harry? Come back to me, I've got work now. I know that she stole you away. I'll forgive you."

"But, Bessie," Harry explained, "this is my wife—my real wife, and"——

He stopped and all but collapsed, as the captain of detectives, whom he recognized, followed by the lawyer, quietly entered the room.

"You lie!" Bessie cried, too angry to notice the new-comers. "She's no more your wife than I am—not as much."

"Well!" demanded Daisy, rearing her head with rage at the sight of the men. "Will someone tell me what this means? Is this my private room or the public parlor of the hotel? Harry, send for the hotel clerk and have this woman and these men ordered out. Why, Harry! Harry, darling! What is the matter? Who are you?" she demanded turning to the captain. "Blackmailers, come to help this creature get money from me?"

She was in an awful rage now, but gently placed an arm around Harry, and drew him close to her side, turning her blazing eyes from Bessie to the men.

"Now Bessie," the captain said, in a quiet, cheerful voice, "we'll excuse you for a little time. Just step outside where we can call you if you are needed, and if we don't need you here, I'll want to see you afterwards, anyway."

As he spoke he smiled, but his eyes were holding hers sternly, and hers drooped under his gaze.

"Yes, captain," she answered faintly, and then lifting her eyes timidly, whispered beseechingly, "It's no trouble for Harry, is it, captain? He's always been straight, captain. He wasn't going to tell on the officer who struck Mr. Paxton. Were you Harry?"

There was a brief, grim smile under the captain's moustache, then he said, "You are all right, Bessie, and Harry will be all right, if he is a sensible little man. You heard me tell you what to do. Do it."

"Yes, sir, captain. Thank you," she said, and with a look of hatred at Daisy she left the room.

Daisy, who had been half supporting Harry's form, now led him to a sofa, where he sat down with a weary sigh, but smiling, and holding one of her hands. "Now, perhaps I am to be told what excuse there is for this intrusion," she said, turning instinctively to Mr. Bannister, as the one she must look to for consideration.

"Mrs. Lawton," he said gravely, "our visit is in no way related to the visit of the young woman who has just left here. We come to make inquiries of your husband which can be conducted briefly, and without distressing you, I sincerely hope." He glanced at the captain, who said in a tone of friendly confidence. "Harry, all we want is that deed you forgot to deliver to Dr. Paxton, two years ago last October, and which such a careful business man as you would not lose, or part with, except to the right party. Ah! I see that I'm right. It always pleases me to start right, for then, as the fellow in the book says—or was it a play?—you can go ahead."

The captain had lengthened his discussion only because he saw that Harry was speechless with fright, and he wanted to give him time to recover.

Daisy had listened to the officer with keen attention. "Is this so, Harry?" she asked. "Have you such a paper?"

The poor fellow's teeth were chattering behind his smile, and he looked at her piteously, but could not answer.

"Perhaps I can refresh his memory," as the lawyers say," the officer continued, with unabated good nature. "When you left Mr. Bunton's office that day"—Harry shook so at these words that Daisy drew his head to her side, and petted it—"you told Dan Mannix—nice chap, Dan; sent his regards to you—that you were going to Dr. Paxton's to deliver a paper. Having to meet the present Mrs. Lawton on that very selfsame day, you overlooked the errand to the doctor's—as the Paxton's servant girl was telling me the other day. Nice girl, that. Then when you reached New York, with that blood-stained overcoat, which Katie mended for you she sewed up a paper in the lining for you. And Katie's a very respectable woman, too," he added, turning to Mr. Bannister, as if it was a matter of importance. He was watching Harry closely, as he continued to the lawyer, "a decent woman. I was talking to her the other day. Keeps a respectable boarding house. But, sir, it's queer the way women like her remember some things—like they happened yesterday, when they may have happened as long ago as when Harry first came to town."

"For heaven's sake, stop that chatter!" Daisy exclaimed, turning upon the officer saveagely. "What is it, Harry? Sweetheart, darling! I shan't let them hurt you. Have you got the thing they want?"

He muttered something about not wanting to give it to the wrong people, and get into more trouble. Then Daisy turned to the men and said haughtily: "I don't know who you are, or what right you have to ask my husband to give you something. This sounds like some sort of blackmailing scheme, and I'll not let him give you anything until I've seen my lawyer. I bid you good morning, gentlemen."

This was said in a superb manner, and the detective nodded his head in approval of it, but, at the same time it was wearing on his patience. "As you please, madam," he said. "You don't know who I am, to be sure, but Harry does, and he knows what a warrant of arrest and extradition looks like."

At the mention of such a remarkable document Mr. Bannister glanced at the detective and saw him draw from an inside pocket of his coat a legal looking paper, which was the lease of his Harlem flat he had chanced to have renewed that day. At sight of it Harry buried his face in his hands, and wept. He called his wife's name, and she bent over him to catch his whispered words.

Then she went to a trunk in a corner of the room, and took from it an old overcoat which she tossed to the detective. The latter quickly and lightly ran his fingers over the garment, opened a seam with his pocket knife, cut a few threads holding a paper in place between the cloth and lining, and handed the paper to the lawyer. Mr. Bannister gave it a searching glance, examined the acknowledgment and signature, drew a long sigh of relief, and turning to Daisy said, "Madam, you are quite right in demanding that your husband shall not give up a thing of possible value, without some evidence to protect him in an emergency. Will you be good enough to let me use the writing paper on that desk for a minute?"

She looked at him with interest; his tone and manner, so different from his companion's, encouraged her to say, "You show me consideration, sir. May I ask"——

"I am Caleb Bannister, Mrs. Lawton."

"Oh! I hope you will excuse my rudeness. I feared that this might be a part of the trick which once cruelly separated me and my husband. He has a very sensitive nature; and I must stand between him and those who, for some reason, sought to part us once, and might do it again." This was in her gentlest manner, and a very pretty one, too, and as she spoke, and her confidence grew in the knowledge of whom she addressed, she began to enjoy the situation, her own part in the interview, its dramatic points. As the lawyer sat at the desk and wrote, she returned to Harry, and said soothingly. "It's not that old false charge, Harry, dear; not the trick they separated us by before. Mr. Bannister is a gentleman, sweetheart. He won't do us any harm. Don't be frightened, darling. I'll see that you're protected in giving up the paper—whatever it is."

"Now, Mr. Lawton," Mr. Banister said; after a few minutes' writing at the desk. "I'll give you a receipt for this paper, when you have signed here. Harry, wonderfully revived by his wife's words, and by being called "Mr. Lawton" by the great lawyer, stepped over to the desk briskly. "You see," said Mr. Bannister, "this is a simple statement that a paper you have voluntarily surrendered to me was given to you by the party

"RAPID TRANSIT" IN CHINA

Traveling in the interior of China is not accomplished without numerous inconveniences, let alone anticipated perils. Horses are not to be had and the traveler must depend upon the most rudimentary means of conveyance for his progress from one place to another. Here is an illustration of "Chinese rapid transit" in the interior. The "passenger" is seated in a vehicle which is hardly more than a wheelbarrow and trundled along by a coolie. The roads are rough, and it rests with the human motive power to smooth the way or make it most intolerable. The size of the "tip" has a great deal to do with this. However, the "human horse," if sufficiently fed with money, is able to cover ground at a surprisingly rapid gait, and in many cases the traveler finds that forty miles in a day is not beyond his limit.

CURED BY SWAMP-ROOT

Suffered With Inflammation---Catarrh of the Bladder and Weak Kidneys.

Hon. D. A. Montgomery's Interview With the Editor of the Nashville American.

HON. D. A. MONTGOMERY.

Mr. Montgomery, ex-Member of State Legislature, was recently interviewed by the Nashville, Tenn., American, regarding his cure by Swamp-Root and made the following signed statement:

"My indorsement of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cannot be written strong enough. I had been greatly troubled with my kidneys and with what the doctors termed inflammation at the neck of the bladder. Was obliged to pass water very frequently day and night, often with smarting and burning. Sometimes my back would get so lame and sore that I was almost helpless. I tried several doctors and medicines to no good effect, when finally I heard that Dr. Kilmer would send a sample bottle of his kidney medicine, Swamp-Root, free by mail. I sent at once and received a sample bottle without delay. After trying the sample I concluded it was just the medicine I needed, and I purchased a liberal supply from my merchant and friend, Mr. E. J. Eslizer. Today I am a well man, and can ride horse-back and drive with any of my friends. I cannot recommend Swamp-Root too highly for what it has done for me. You are at liberty to use this letter or refer anyone to me, and I will gladly tell them about my past troubles and what a wonderful remedy this Swamp-Root is. I am very glad to recommend it to others at every opportunity. Mr. James Ivens, of Saundersville, Tenn., and many others are taking it with good results.

Yours very truly,

Worsham, Sumner Co., Tenn., Nov. 11th. D. A. Montgomery

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle sent free, by mail.

Sample Bottle of Swamp Root Free by Mail.

EDITORIAL NOTE—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you, by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book telling all about Swamp-Root and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

mentioned, to deliver, as set forth here; and that, through an oversight, you neglected to deliver it then; that it has remained in your possession continuously since, unaltered in any manner. A mere statement of the facts, you see."

Harry, with a great air of importance, smiled, and blinked wisely, as he attended to the lawyer's words, signed where directed, and took the receipt for the paper, as if concluding a very satisfactory business transaction. Mr. Bannister took his hat, and looked inquiringly at the officer. Harry was whispering to Daisy, who nodded her head approvingly, when he said aloud, "Gents, we'd like you to stay and have dinner with us. A small bottle and a bird. Eh, captain?"

"Delighted!" answered the detective, with prompt cheerfulness. "Governor?"

"I should like to reach the general postoffice before it closes—it is some minutes to six yet. And I have some telegraphing to do. You remain, captain, and meet me at the train."

He bowed gravely to Daisy and left the room. In the hall he stopped, and pressed his hands to his temples. "If I had not seen it,—actually seen it,—I could not be convinced. And I thought I knew human nature!"

At the head of the stairs he met Bessie. "Is it true, sir, that they are married?" she asked.

"Ah, you are the young woman! Yes. I advise you to go home."

She was weeping. "I love him! Must I give him up? I've got work, now. Must I give him up?"

"I should suppose so," the lawyer said, and again he made the unusual motion of putting his hands to his temples. "Are you in need?"

"Need, sir?"

"Won't this relieve you—will you take this?" and he handed her a bank bill, which she took.

"But Harry's in no trouble, sir, if you please, is he, sir?"

"No other trouble than Mrs. Harry," the lawyer said, hurrying down the stairs.

A few minutes later he had sent the deed in a registered package to Howard Paxton's lawyer in White River, and telegraphed him of the fact, with directions to have it recorded without delay.

At eight o'clock he met the detective at the station and noted that the officer seemed to have dined happily.

"Yes, sir, Governor," the captain declared, "first-rate dinner in swell company. Old rounder like me don't often have a bottle and a bird with comic opera stars—without paying for 'em. And Smiling Harry? He's the most amusing chap I've met in a long time; had my watch out of my pocket—my watch—without me knowing it. Why, he never turned pickpocket is what I don't understand."

"Captain, how is it that you didn't learn of Lawton's being with that company? It must have been known to theatrical people in New York," the lawyer said.

"Simplest thing in the world," the detective replied. "We'd no hint that Mrs. Harry was out with a show, so didn't look for a clue among show people. They didn't know that we were looking for Harry—the story not being in the papers—so the show people didn't tell us. Anyway, I was easy in my mind that watching Bessie would turn the trick. Bessie's an honest girl, too. I'll see that she gets an engagement. I'll really see that she gets work."

"Do you understand anything about plant life, captain?" Mr. Bannister asked, after a long, curious study of his companion's face.

"Plant life! Why, those potted posies you sent my missus are my pets. I like to fuss around 'em, cutting off the dead leaves, and water 'em, and on sunny days put 'em in the window where the sun can get a chance to brace 'em up a bit. They seem to appreciate it if you do 'em a good turn."

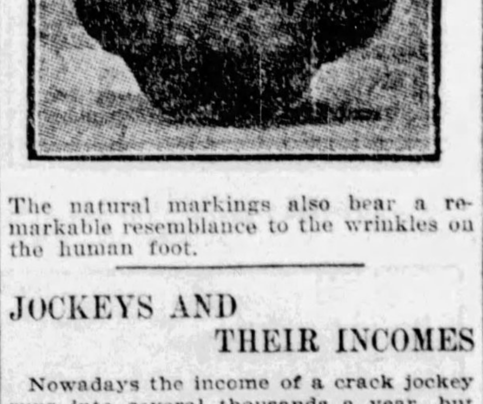
(To be Continued.)

Cancer Can Be Cured.

Not by the knife or the barbarous burning plaster, but by soothing, balmy Oils. Not a late discovery, but successfully used for the past ten years. More successful than all other treatments combined. Convincing books sent free to those interested. Address DR. D. M. BYE CO., Drawer 505, Dept. V, Indianapolis, Ind. (The originators of the Oil Cure).

FIVE TOED POTATO.

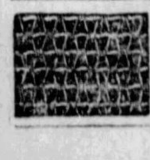
A potato modelled rather closely after the design of the human foot has been exhibited recently at a Western fair. The potato was labelled a potato foot because of its five fairly well formed toes.



The natural markings also bear a remarkable resemblance to the wrinkles on the human foot.

JOCKEYS AND THEIR INCOMES

Nowadays the income of a crack jockey runs into several thousands a year, but it was not always so. Many knights of the pigskin still living can remember the rough times jockeys had to go through and the extremely poor pay they received. Some of them had to groom their own horses, and on "shanks' mare" carry their saddles long distances to the meetings. A present of £10 for riding the winner of an important race was considered the hight of generosity. The London Tatler says it is not to be wondered at that jockeys in those days were not overburdened with cash. Apropos of this, a humorous but true story is told of a prominent jockey who was continually being dunned by his creditors for money. The sheriff's man, it was well known, was after him to arrest him for debt, but the representative of the law was cleverly dodged from time to time. However, being a man of considerable persistence, he discovered his quarry in the paddock at Newmarket just as he was about to mount a greatly fancied candidate for the Cesarewitch. Explaining who he was, he declared he must forthwith march the defaulter off. Arguments proved of little avail until the jockey, in despair, borrowed a £20 note from a friend who happened to be standing near. "Here," said he to the sheriff, just you run into the ring and put this £20 on my mount, ten for you and ten for me," and handing him the note, he gave his horse a cut with the whip and dashed out of the paddock. Luckily for him, the animal won, and he was enabled to pay off the visitor.



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THE NEW HOUSE.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

The place where I am built was once a farm, but the city grew so fast out this way, the farm was sold and divided into lots. I was the first house to be built, and I stand close to the farm house, because it is the pleasantest place on the land, and there are trees, already grown tall, to shade my windows. I am very pretty, and have all the modern improvements. The two people who live under my roof are young and happy, and I am young and happy, too.

I was a wedding present. I've heard that when they commenced to build me, the Little Woman made the first cut in the turf where they dug the hole in the ground for my foundation. She has the spade she used, standing in a corner of one of my rooms, and there's a ribbon tied around the handle.

When I first began to know things I was nothing but a skeleton. I think the soft hand of the Little Woman has touched every one of my ribs. For days and days the workmen hammered and nailed and plastered, making my skeleton into a house. And every one of those days the Little Woman came to see how fast I was growing. Sometimes an elderly gentleman and a young man came with her. She called the elderly man "father," the young man's name was Dearest, at least I never heard her call him anything else.

The painters put the finishing touches on me, and after my bare boards were warm and snug under layers of glossy paint, the workmen stopped climbing over my shoulders, and some women cleaned away the heaps of sawdust and shavings and splashes of paint and plaster. I felt rather chilly and damp in my joints for awhile, until one evening the Little Woman was there and she laid her cheek against my front door, and whispered: "Dear little house, how I love you."

Then I felt warm all over.

Before long they brought furniture and all sorts of things, and put them into my rooms. They hung pictures on my walls and shaded my windows with silk and lace curtains. They made me the prettiest thing that ever happened, except one, and that was the Little Woman, so Dearest said, once when he was there to see me.

"And so convenient!" the Little Woman exclaimed, in her sunrise voice; "just look at the closets!"

When I was in order, they locked all my doors and windows and went away and left me. I must confess I felt very lonely and unhappy to be deserted like that after I had received so much attention. I wondered if this was all there was to me, but I soon found I was foolish to worry. Before long, Dearest and the Little Woman came back together and they've stayed in my rooms most of the time ever since. I'm a home now.

The old house by my side had never spoken a word until one night, when it was very cold, the Little Woman lighted a fire in my parlor grate, and sat waiting for Dearest to come. She was so happy I could almost hear her heart singing, and I creaked for sheer joy.

"Upstart!" the old house wheezed in a cracked, sneering voice.

It startled me so I shivered all over. The Little Woman thought it was the wind, but I knew better.

"Upstart!" the old house wheezed again.

I felt sorry for the poor thing, it was so old and homely, and had no Little Woman to take care of its rooms, so I didn't answer. Presently I heard it talking.

"I've watched you grow," it scolded. "You're nothing wonderful. Once I was new like you."

Really, the conceit of these old things is amusing. It never could have been like me. I am the prettiest thing that ever happened, except one.

"The people who lived in my rooms when I was new, were young and happy like the people who live in yours," the old house scolded on. They thought I was perfect and they loved me like you are loved by your people. Later, there were children dancing across my floors and many things happened. The people who were young when I was young, grew old as I grew old. After the children became men and women and went away to homes of their own, the old people and I were left alone together. They still loved me and we were contented. Presently they went away too, and never came back again.

"I stood empty and cheerless for a time, then new people were here who cared as little for me as I cared for them. They were not my people. They abused me and called me old-fashioned and shabby. I was glad to have them go, but those who took their places were just as unpleasant. They had no pride in my appearance. They let me go to ruin and I opened cracks in my roof to let in the rain. I shrank away from my doors and windows so the wind might creep in, and I rattled and groaned at night so no one could sleep.

"Now, no one will live in my rooms. They are filled with the ghosts of what has been. I've heard music and laughter change to sobs and sighs. I've seen love change to hate, I've seen smiles change to tears, I've seen youth change to old age, and yet the babbling world goes on and the same story is endlessly repeated.

"You've only begun. Your people have only begun. You think you are going to last and be happy forever. Wait awhile and see."

The old house stopped wth a dismal creak and was silent.

What did I care for what it had said? I was snug and warm inside. Dearest had come and we were all happy together. I had to tell about the Little Woman who loved me. The old house rattled itself so violently in answer, I thought it would shake to pieces.

"Women!" it scoffed, "don't talk to me of women! They've treated me the worst since I've been old.

"Heed my words! beware of women,"
Shallowest when o'er brimmin',
Deepest when they wish you well,
Tears and trifles, lace and laughter,
The Deuce alone knows what they're after—
And he's too much involved to tell."

The old house never spoke after that. If I could I should have turned my back to it. We stood there side by side through the winter. When the wind shrieked at my eaves, I changed it into a song for the Little Woman and Dearest. I did my best to keep out the cold, and inside, as all homes should be, I was a bright, warm heart of affection.

In the spring, workmen came to take the old house away. It tottered when they raised it from its foundations. When they began to move it on rollers it caught at the trees which had grown up around it, and tore some of the branches. It had to be dragged a few feet at a time, and when they turned it into the street, the peak of its roof fell in and its front windows went askew. It looked as though its heart was broken.

The vines are fringing with green the columns of my veranda. There are flowers blossoming in the beds that border my foundation. My doors and windows are open all day long, and in my rooms the Little Woman is almost always singing. We are very happy; she and I and Dearest.

It is good to be in the beginning of a story. I don't care for what the old house said.

Beyond Remedy.

"Isn't there some way to patch up your differences with your husband?" asked the kind lawyer.

"No way at all, sir," answered the woman. "Whenever he gets the least bit mad he reminds me that I had to advertise to get him."—Indianapolis Sun.

Practical Youth.

"That nephew of yours is a promising looking young fellow. What does he run to mostly—money or brains?"

"He has brains enough to run to money. He's making a dead set at old Bullion's daughter."—Chicago Tribune.

When You Think

Of the periodic pain which many women experience with every month it makes the gentleness and kindness always associated with womanhood seem to be almost a miracle. While in general no woman rebels against what she regards as a natural necessity there is no woman who would not gladly be free from this recurring period of pain.

Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well, and gives them freedom from disease. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, *free*. All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Write without fear and without fee to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. T. Dolan, of Madrid, Perkins Co., Nebr., writes: "I was cured of painful periods by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and his Compound Extract of Smart-Weed. I think Dr. Pierce's medicines the best in the world."

"Favorite Prescription" has the testimony of thousands of women to its complete cure of womanly diseases. Do not accept an unknown and unproved substitute in its place.

The sluggish liver made active by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

GIFT FROM FRANCE.

The bust of Washington, the gift to the United States by the descendents of

the French officers who fought in the American revolution, to be unveiled during the extraordinary session of congress.

THE GENTLER SEX.

Women are seldom behindhand or lacking in harshness in condemning the misconduct of members of their own sex.—Kansas City Journal.

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, national president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, arrived in Denver yesterday from Colorado Springs. Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, vice-president of the New York State society, accompanied her, and both are the guests of Mrs. Mitchell Benedict.—Denver Republican.

Miss Annie Harris, of Murray street, who reported to the police a few days ago that a valuable raglan coat was taken from her home, is again in possession of the garment. The coat was borrowed without the consent of the owner, and the police will take no action.—Providence Journal.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who has accomplished enough both at Newport and in New York to entitle her to rank as an authority, declares that Washington in time will be the social centre of the country, according to an interview held with her by a Star representative yesterday.—Washington Star.

This year, as last, a women's property rights bill and a juvenile court bill will receive first attention of Nebraska women, and the next legislature will be asked to pass them.—Kansas City Star.

Why is it that what we call in the vernacular the "show girl" cannot speak a line, even when it is of the shortest, in any but an expressionless, awkward fashion? She can move across the stage and wear beautiful gowns, but if called upon to utter the most commonplace little phrase fails miserably. One of them had a single line in the production of "A Country Girl," and the mechanical way in which she said it was laughable.—Omaha World-Herald.

Mrs. Roosevelt is a descendant of Jonathan Edwards, in the line of his eldest son, Timothy Edwards, of Stockbridge, Mass., of which town he was for many years a resident. His daughter, Sarah, married Capt. Daniel Tyler, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They were the parents of Gen. Daniel Tyler, of Norwich, Conn., whose daughter, Gertrude, married Charles Carew. Mrs. Roosevelt is the daughter of Gertrude Tyler and Charles Carew.—Hartford Times.

There was a vacant place on the convention program of the Wisconsin State Federation of Women's Clubs at Appleton on Thursday afternoon, caused by the withdrawal of Mrs. Mary Holland Kinkaid, of Milwaukee, from the program, and the facts of the case indicate plainly the unfriendly attitude assumed by the clubwoman generally against the newspaper woman. "How could I read a paper on 'The Clubwoman and the Newspaper Woman,'" said Mrs. Kinkaid this morning, "before an audience so manifestly unfriendly to the women members of my profession? The woman who made the attack upon the press and who afterward explained that but one paper was included in it, is a personal friend of mine and I have no feeling of animosity toward her, but I do resent the fact that in that entire convention there was not one woman to rise up and defend the members of the press. Silence is supposed to give assent, and no protesting voice was raised for us. Therefore, could it be expected that I could face an audience made up, not of friends, but of those who could laugh at an insult given to members of my profession? Therefore, though the officers of the convention offered to place me forward on the program, I could not accept the offer in view of the attitude of the convention toward newspaper women in general."—Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

400-MILE ICE LINK.

A Small Distance to Be Overcome in the Great Siberian Railroad by Russia.

Russia has persevered in her sturdy endeavor to spin two steel threads over the 6,000 weary miles between Moscow and Dalny, until in the Siberian railway there remains only one breach, says the Philadelphia North American.

Four hundred miles in length and as wide as the English channel, a barrier that for years seemed destined to balk the will of even the czar, spreads Lake Baikal. Bridge and tunnel being out of thought, it has been determined to make a rail circuit of the southern end of the lake.

This is to be a tremendous undertaking. The southern end of the lake rests against mountain bluffs 1,000 feet in height and almost as far below the surface. Between these crags are deep valleys running back for miles, marsh-bottomed and 1,000 yards in width. It will be bridge and tunnel, tunnel and bridge, for 100 miles, but there is no way around.

To the winter traveler on the Siberian railway the completion of the semi-circular link cannot be delayed too long. The sledge journey across Lake Baikal is the one redeeming feature of the whole dreary journey. One writer puts it:

"After miles upon miles of scenery, in which the dwindling figure upon the verst-post is the only thing of interest or consolation, after days of snowstorms or the worse alternative of snow-blink from the blinding upthrow of the sun outside, after millions of birches and tens of millions of pines, all exactly the same and disposed alike upon the illimitable flatness of the white Siberian plain, one hails the sight of the inland sea with Xenophontic thankfulness."

There is a half-way house—a hotel on ice—where man and beast stop for breath or food.

"It is no small advantage to be first at the half-way house," the narrative continues. "There are none too many things that an Englishman can eat from the strange collection of hors d'oeuvres that load the plank counter of a Russian restaurant; moreover, the service is to the swift, and the chairs as well. There is good 'borisch' that resembles the soup that Ritz will give you in Paris much as a bad omelette resembles a good one, and there is generally a limited quantity of 'beli klep' or white bread. Beyond that the thing becomes a lottery, and you rarely draw a prize. Here, on the ice, there is less to fear, as the wild birds of the Holy Lake are proverbial, and the fowling industry is well developed in order to supply Irkutsk, but 40 miles away.

"In half an hour we start again, and the long white road is covered for a mile with our straggling company. Suddenly a sound like the reverberations of a heavy gun among hills makes one question the driver. He points down to the ice and draws an imaginary line in the air with his finger. No explanation could be clearer. The ice is at last breaking up, and a crack will now and again run with the noise of thunder for ten or fifteen miles along the surface. Indeed, as we near Baikal village we swerve fully half a mile to the southwest to avoid a crack that the outflow of the river Angara has already caused."

WHAT FARMERS ARE DOING

A New Breed of Cattle.

A Kansas farmer, John Marriage by name, announces that he has perfected a new breed of cattle, which he asserts will be an ideal type for the American farmer. It is said to contain the best elements of the standard breeds of the country. The cattle are dark red in color and stocky in build. They are hornless and make excellent beef cattle, while their milk producing qualities are said to be equal to those of the Jerseys.

Profitable Angora Goats.

Montana herdsmen have lately taken very kindly to the Angora goat. There are vast areas of land in that state which will support the goats a good part of the year, but are all but useless for sheep. A goat will flourish where a sheep will starve. The weight of the fleece runs from three to four pounds for the females and from six to eight for the wethers. The price paid at points of shipment last season ranged from 36 to 42 cents a pound. The loss of animals during the winter was very small, ranging from 3 to 5 per cent. The greatest amount of hay fed to any flock was at the rate of thirty tons to 1,000 head—about one-third of what is fed to sheep. The rate of increase in the flocks this year will be about 80 per cent., many flocks showing over 100 per cent in kids. In one flock of 101 does 152 healthy kids have been raised.

That Missouri Corn.

Here are three stories of Missouri corn. One is an echo of last year's bumper crop. Three boys—9, 16 and 18 years old respectively—took a contract to cultivate a 540-acre field, which was to be put in corn. They were to receive 12 cents a bushel for the crop from the owner of the field. The land produced 34,621 bushels and the boys divided up $4,154.52 for their summer's work. The other stories concern this year's crop. Ed. Turley, of Millersburg, found a large ear of corn which had nine smaller ears sprouting from the top. W. H. Shaffer, of Avila, went to interview William Fanning, who was cultivating a corn field for him on shares. There was a dispute, and Mrs. Fanning hit Mr. Shaffer over the head with an ear of corn. Concussion of the brain the result.

A PIG STICKING BISHOP.

The Bishop of New Guinea, who is now back in his cannibal diocese, is a tall, slight, good looking, dark bearded man, of exceedingly pleasant manners and great devotion of life. His experiences have been many and curious, and they lose nothing in his telling of them, for he is an admirable raconteur and conversationalist and is possessed of a great sense of humor. He is fond of relating how, in July, 1901, he acted as pig-sticker-in-chief at a great carnival of savages. The Bishop had objected to the cruel method in which the New Guineans slaughtered their swine for great banquets, so he offered to show them a more excellent way. Two thousand savages had assembled to eat 159 pigs, so the task was no light one. The native way of killing a pig was to hang him on a pole and then stick him with a spear, the unfortunate animal being in agony for at least ten minutes after. So the Bishop and one of his clergy set to work to shoot them painlessly and rapidly, and in a short time they had killed fifty pigs very easily, though one tough old husker required five bullets before he would consent to die.—M. A. P.

AN OLD TIMER

Has Had Experiences.

A woman who has used Postum Food Coffee since it came upon the market 8 years ago, knows from experience the necessity of using Postum in place of coffee if one values health and a steady brain.

She says: "At the time Postum was first put on the market I was suffering from nervous dyspepsia and my physician had repeatedly told me not to use tea or coffee. Finally I decided to take his advice and try Postum and got a sample and had it carefully prepared, finding it delicious to the taste. So I continued its use and very soon its beneficial effects convinced me of its value for I got well of my nervousness and dyspepsia.

"My husband had been drinking coffee all his life until it had affected his nerves terribly. I persuaded him to shift to Postum and it was easy to get him to make the change for the Postum is so delicious. It certainly worked wonders for him.

"We soon learned that Postum does not exhilarate or depress and does not stimulate but steadily and honestly strengthens the nerves and the stomach. To make a long story short our entire family have now used Postum for eight years with completely satisfying results as shown in our fine condition of health, and we have noticed a rather unexpected improvement in brain and nerve power." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Increased brain and nerve power always follow the use of Postum in place of coffee, sometimes in a very marked manner.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Please tell me how to raise chrysanthemums successfully; what kind of soil and fertilizer to use, and what attention they require.—W., North Yakima, Wash.

I know an apple tree that grew in my father's orchard, on which just half of the tree would bear at a time; one-half this year, and the other half next year, and so on—all the same kind of apples. Will some reader of The Blade please explain this?—W., Lone Cedar, W. Va.

I would like for some of the many readers of your valuable paper to give me instructions how to hunt and find wild bees, and if a person should have hunting glasses. Will some experienced bee hunter answer?—C., Blaides, Pa.

My mule's hind leg is badly swollen. It doesn't appear to be very sore and has but little fever in it. The swelling begins at her ankle and extends to the thigh and is appearing under the body a little.

The swelling is caused from standing in the stable, and driving on hard roads, for 12 or 15 miles' distance will have the same effect. I bathe with fresh water, but it only produces a temporary relief. Can any reader tell me what to do for her?—B., Center, Ga.

Will someone give me a remedy for the disease of cattle, erroneously called "hollow horn? Also the cause of the disease, and the symptoms.—T., Gibbon, Neb.

Smut in Wheat.

Editor Farmstead:—Please give me your opinion as to what causes smut in wheat. Do you think blue vitriol prevents smut?—B., Wilbur, Wash.

Smut is a minute parasitic vegetable, like the mushroom in its nature. It sometimes attacks the leaves and stems of plants, but generally the grain itself. The spores, which are the seed of the smut, are extremely small, and can be carried long distances through the air. If there is any smut in a wheat field, these spores are likely to be found, after threshing, adhering to thousands of grains of wheat; and if this is sown, the new crop will be affected by smut.

This is why a solution of blue vitriol is used. It kills the germinating power of the spores. Hence, when seed wheat has been thoroughly and carefully treated to blue vitriol, there will be no smut from the seed wheat. But if the field the previous year had in it smutty wheat, oats, barley or corn, there will likely be smut spores in the ground, which will attack the growing wheat plants—for it attacks leaves and stems as well as the grains of wheat. The following is a good method of applying the remedy:

Blue vitriol is the old name for sulphate of copper. It should always be called by the latter name. Dissolve a half-pound of sulphate of copper in three quarts of warm water. After it has cooled, sprinkle it over two bushels of wheat, stirring it until every grain is wet. Put up in a heap, turning it occasionally for an hour, when it is ready to sow.

This will kill all smut spores on the seed wheat. Of course, smut may appear in the crop from spores in the ground, or carried by the wind, however.

Windgalls.

Editor Farmstead:—In your last issue, O., of Woodlawn, Va., wants a cure for a windgall that lames a horse. He is to blame for not treating the windgall when it first appeared, and thus have prevented its reaching a chronic form. Joints and tendons are furnished with sacs containing a lubricating fluid called synovia. It answers exactly the same purpose as oil in a machine journal. Too hard work, trotting with excessive knee action, the pulling of heavy loads in slippery streets, etc., are apt to develop windgalls, which are merely a too great secretion of synovia, puffing the sac out to the size of a hickory nut or a walnut.

Where the windgall is due to an injury, the first thing to do is to secure entire rest for that joint by the use of slings and a high-heeled shoe. Cold water douches should be used twice a day, followed by cold water bandages, until the fever has subsided and the soreness is largely removed, when a blister is to be applied. One of red iodide of mercury is recommended. Enforced rest until complete recovery is necessary, as a too early return to work is sure to be followed by a relapse.

In chronic cases, a deposit of bone is made, and the injury is permanent. Never attempt to open the sac. You will ruin the joint by causing it to grow together, thus being permanently stiffened.—K., Toledo, O.

Whipping Kicking Cows.

Editor Farmstead:—I notice that some one recommends tying a cow's foot to keep her from kicking. It is of no good. I tried it for three weeks, and the minute it was left off she gave it to you as hard as she could send. This was a Holstein cow with her first calf. I broke her in this way. I took a six-inch piece of board, 2½ feet long and spanked her until she bawled, and stopped kicking. Then I set the board where she could see it, patted her on the neck a little, then sat down and tried to milk. She kicked, and I gave it to her again, in the same place (on the fleshy part of the hind quarter). This time I made her bawl and get down on her knees. Then I set the board by her head as before, patted her a little, and she never kicked again; but I kept the board where she could see it for a week. (She was fast in stanchions when I broke her in). Again, when a boy, I broke a Durham cow by whipping with a whip around the hind legs. This cow kicked if you did not get through milking as soon as she got her feed eaten. I whipped until she stopped her kicking, then patted her a little, talked kindly to her a little, then sat down and milked, placing the whip where she could see it. One whipping was all the cow needed. She never was known to kick again. This cow was never fastened while milking.—L., Wilson, Wash.

Sweet and Sour Apples.

Editor Farmstead:—I am 60 years old, and ever since I have been old enough I have done grafting and budding. Please tell P., of Linn, W. Va., that the sweet and sour apple is no fake. If he will go to Fordham, Westchester county, New York, and ask Samuel Briggs to let him see a tree that my uncle, Isaac Briggs, budded, he will see a limb of sour and sweet apples, half and half. I have a tree within 50 rods of my house that has four kinds of apples and two Bartlett pear grafts, all growing nicely. Just across the road is a thorn tree with quince, pear and apple grafts, all growing and bearing nicely. I graft all kinds of fruit, plums and cherries the same as others, only a little earlier.—V., Chenango Bridge, N. Y.

A Handy Water Lift.

Editor Farmstead:—Readers of The Blade who have streams of water flowing through their farms, and who wish to convey water therefrom to fields or land having a higher level than the stream itself, may solve the problem by the use of a cheap and simply-made wooden water-wheel. One of these is used by one of our neighbors to irrigate a small tract of land. This wheel is about 15 feet in diameter, and is constructed much like the reel to a self-binder. The axle is a 5 by 5 scantling, revolving between set posts. The cross arms or spokes, 6 or 8 in number, are of 2 by 4 or 2 by 6 scantling, having fans made of boards nailed at their outer ends. An old tin pail or can is nailed to the outer end of each fan; and as the current slowly turns the wheel, each pail dips some water, carries it up, and as it turns over empties it into a box with a spout, that carries it over a hill. It runs slowly, but handles considerable water. It is very cheap and simple. We think that the strength of the current would have much to do with the quantity of water to be lifted.—H., Ellensburg, Wash.

We are much obliged for the above letter. It is a wonder this plan is not used more generally. It has been in use in parts of the East from time immemorial.—Editor Farmstead.

Bone Spavin.

We note that no replies have come from readers to the request of a subscriber a few weks ago for a remedy for spavin. This is not surprising. Bone spavin is, from its nature, usually incurable. It consists of a bony growth of the hock joint. Nothing in the way of a chronic ailment is more destructive to the usefulness and value of a horse than a confirmed spavin. Serious in its beginning, serious in its progress, when once established it becomes a fixed condition which there is no known means of curing.

The hock joint is of complicated structure; and the beginning of the spavin is some injury to the joint. It may be a violent effort in jumping, or galloping, or trotting; or an extra effort in starting a heavy load, or a sudden jerk in plowing; or an effort of the horse to recover his balance from a misstep; or his slipping upon an icy surface; or sliding with worn shoes on a bad pavement, or a clayey slope; or from being forced to sudden and too violent exertion by the whip of a brutal or ignorant driver, or any similar cause.

The strain of whichever of these it may be injures the ligament at the point where it is attached to the bone. This injury sets up an inflammation, which extends to the periosteum. (The periosteum is the thin, fibro-vascular membrane which covers all bones, and by means of which they are nourished.) This inflammation causes the periosteum to begin a deposit of bone at the seat of the injury; and this deposit of bone is a spavin.

If one could know of the injury at the time it occurs, careful treatment would prevent the spavin. If the horse were at once relieved from all work, made to rest in a stall, and active measures taken to check the inflammation, the disease would be prevented. But it is not noticed at the time. Days pass before the owner notices a peculiar position assumed by the horse when at rest—the lower part of the leg being curved inward, and the heel of the shoe resting on the toe of the opposite foot. The animal is unwilling to move from one side of the stall to the other. When driven, he travels stiffly, with a sort of sidelong gait between the shafts. Then examination shows heat and inflammation of the hock joint. The horse is slightly lame when backing out of the stall, but this ceases after a few minutes' travel.

A very careful examination of the hock will then begin to reveal the existence of the commencement of the deposit of bone, just at the juncture of the hock and the cannon bone, on the inside and a little to the front. Once established, the bony deposit continues to grow for a longer or shorter time.

As to treatment, the first thing is absolute rest for the horse, of not less than a month—and the longer after that the better. The applications, in the inflammatory stage of the trouble, should be counter-irritants; and these should be prescribed by a competent veterinarian. If he succeeds in removing the lameness, he has done all that can be expected; the bony growth can not be removed.

The Live Stock Exposition.

Editor Blade: The International Live Stock exposition at Chicago, as you are no doubt aware, is organized for the purpose of improving the live stock of this continent, especially of the United States. The buildings in which it is held are given rent free, the officers give their services free, and in fact the show is voluntarily aided by every interest identified with the success of live stock and agriculture. I therefore take the liberty of asking you to call attention to the dates of this event this year, which are Nov. 28 to Dec. 5, and to mention the fact of reduced railroad rates from every section to Chicago to attend the exposition.—W. E. Skinner, General Manager Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

Saving Seed Corn.

There is nothing of more importance to the farmers throughout the corn belt of the United States than the quality of seed corn. The Bureau of Plant industry of the United States department of Agriculture states that in the northern part of this area special precautions are always necessary in saving seed on account of the short season and the consequent difficulty in getting seed which is fully matured. In a season like the present these conditions hold good over a larger area than usual.

Most of the corn is in the field at the present time and, if not immature, it at least contains a large percentage of moisture. If this moist corn is left in its present condition until after cold weather the freezing will kill a large part of the seed and the planting of this poor seed will mean a thin stand next year.

Where the seed corn has not already been obtained, it should be selected at once. Pick out only thoroughly matured ears or, if none can be found that are thoroughly matured, take the ripest to be had. Husk and put in a dry, well-ventilated place kept at a temperature of from 75 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit and let them remain there until the seed is thoroughly dried and cured. After it has been dried it should be stored where it will remain reasonably dry and cool. It is only when the seed contains a large percentage of moisture that the germination is injured by freezing. If a litle trouble is taken now in selecting and caring for next year's seed, the stand and the consequent yield will be greatly increased.

In all cases seed should be tested for germination a short time before planting, and only such seed planted as is found to be in the best condition. Seed tests can be made easily and often more conveniently at home, but the Seed Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture, so far as its working force will allow, is prepared to make tests for corn growers without charge. The important points to be observed are:

1. Select fully matured seed, or, at least, the ripest that can be obtained.
2. Bring the corn from the field before freezing weather and keep it in a warm, dry place, with ample ventilation, until thoroughly dried.
3. Store in a dry, cool place.
4. Test for germination before planting.

Value of Breakfast Foods.

The Maine experiment station has recently made some very thorough investigations as to the merits of the various cereal preparations on the market under the generic name of breakfast foods. The object of the investigation was to test the value of the statements made by the manufacturers regarding the nutritive value of their preparations. The investigations were summarized in a table showing how much weight 10 cents will buy of milk and flour (bread and milk) and of each of the breakfast foods on the market, and also the nutritive properties contained in each 10 cents' worth. Milk is computed at 2½ cents a pound and flour at 3 cents. The other preparations at their retail price.

Of milk and flour, 10 cents buys 3.66 pounds, of which .39 pound is protein and fat and 1.31 pounds is carbohydrates, 1.70 pounds total nutrients. A few of the well known breakfast foods are selected from the table and given herewith:

	Ten cents pays for Pounds.	Total nutrients.
Ralston Health Food	1.25	1.90
Grape Nuts	.63	.58
Pettijohn's	1.43	1.26
Cooked Gluten	.37	.33
Quaker Oats	1.45	1.30
Cream of Wheat	1.11	.99
Vitos	1.61	1.44
Flaked Rice	.57	.50
Johnson's Gluten	.36	.32
Bulk oatmeal	2.50	2.26
Wheat flour	3.33	2.83

The table contains many more brands, but among them all there is nothing that contains as much nutrition for a given cost as flour, and next to it is common oat meal. It will be noticed that the foods for which the most are claimed, as grape nuts, flaked rice, etc., are lowest in nutritive elements relatively to cost.

Potato Crop and Rot.

Advices from the northwest and southwest are to the effect that the potato crop is badly affected by rot. In Minneapolis, buyers are holding off, and the complaints from shippers are general. The rains during harvest time have done the damage and delayed digging to some extent. Every potato received at St. Paul and Minneapolis is carefully inspected, as the smallest spot may cause the destruction of the potato when it is shipped in a warm car 500 miles.

The St. Louis market is also demoralized on account of the rot, and some of the largest buyers there have stopped operations, as they are receiving so many complaints from their customers they do not care to take the risk. Many buyers compel guarantees clear back to the grower before they will touch a bushel, so fearful are they that they will be made to suffer heavy loss.

Many of the potatoes arriving in Chicago are also affected, but the great care exercised by buyers has prevented any large quantities from arriving in this market. Farmers will do well to examine their crop carefully and see that it is thoroughly dried before storing for the winter. It does not make much difference how high the price may go if a farmer has no good potatoes to sell, and it is certain that he canot dispose of any other kind this season.

The American Agriculturist, commenting on the situation, says:

"The potato crop of 1903 is a disappointment. A gross yield is indicated of approximately 244,000,000 bushels, or nearly 50,000,000 bushels less than last year. Blight and rot tell the whole story. There is more complaint of rotting of potatoes than has been received for many years. The New York crop is materially reduced from earlier estimates; the situation is much the same in Pennsylvania. New England has some good crops, better in Vermont and New Hampshire and Maine than farther south, but rot has appeared in Aroostook county, Maine, cutting down earlier estimates."

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Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Life of Gladstone, in three volumes, by John Morley, is the most important book in the literary world this season. Mr. Morley is an English statesman, historian and man if letters, and has worthily fulfilled the task of portraying the life of Mr. Gladstone, for 60 years a power in England's affairs of state.

A Forest Hearth is the new novel by Charles Major, whose When Knighthood Was in Flower was such a phenomenal success. The story is a charming one of pioneer life in Indiana.

Hetty Wesley, by T. Quiller Couch, is a most pathetic story, having for its central figure Hetty, the beautiful sister of John and Charles Wesley. The main incidents are all historical.

Aunt Jimmy's Will, by Mabel Osgood Wright, while a young people's book, will charm all the grownups. It is altogether one of the most readable novels of the year.

Children of the Tenements, by Jacob R. Riis, is a collection of heart-moving stories, and all true, of life in the slums of New York city.

The Golden Chain, by Gwendolen Overton, is a novel with a Mexican setting. It is a well-constructed and powerfully written romance.

Their Child, by Robert Herrick, is a strong novel whose motive is heredity. The story is unusually impressive and powerful.

From E. P. Dutton & Co., New York:

Dooryard Stories are little tales by Clara Dillingham Pierson for little people about the birds and cats and other living things likely to be found in a dooryard.

The Bunch of Keys is a very pretty book by Margaret Johnson, which will be of interest to little ones just able to read.

From Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York:

Socialism in the United States, by Morris Hilquit, is a volume of almost 400 pages, giving a most interesting history of the various socialistic movements in the United States, beginning with the circumstances leading up to the origin, showing how socialism has grown and to what it is tending.

The Being With Upturned Face, by Clarence Lathbury, is a volume of high moral purpose. This being is man, whose face is turned toward the Infinite, whose object is to become conscious of his own unity with God.

From Little, Brown & Co., 254 Washington St., Boston:

The Golden Windows, by Laura E. Richards, is a group of fables for old and young and has many qualities to commend it to many readers. The stories are simple and graceful, and, while each one has its lesson and its moral, they are not made too obvious and are delicately drawn.

Laura Bridgman is the story of the remarkable case of Laura Bridgman, a girl with only one of the senses, touch, made her as famous in her day as Helen Keller in this. The cases of the two girls are similar.

From the Saalfield Publishing Co., Akron, Ohio.

Billy Whiskers' Kids is the story of two surprising young goats, written by Frances Trego Montgomery. It is a charming child's book.

Maisie and Her Dog Snip in Fairyland by Bennett Musson, is a jolly sort of a fairy story in which up-to-date fairies and gnomes disport and play magician's tricks.

Dickon Bend-the-Bow is the title story of a group of wonder tales which Everett McNeil has written and Bob Wagner has pictured.

From the G. W. Dillingham Co., 119 West Twenty-third St., New York:

Picture Books for Children is a set of 12 books. Mr. Denslow has made a great success of illustrating for children, and his new picture books are revisions and adaptations of some of the best known tales, rhymes and jingles.

Mr. Sharptooth, a book of brilliantly colored pictures for which Joe Kerr has written the text, recites the wicked deeds, terrible punishment and final reformation of a wolf who wears a red cloak and blue trousers.

The Daughter of a Magnate is a novel of railroad management by Frank H. Spear, and it is a story that will win its way by its force and vividness. Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York.

The Relentless City is a novel by E. F. Benson, the English author. It is made the vehicle of a good deal of venomous criticism of Americans and their great metropolis, New York, which he names "relentless." Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York.

My Wonderful Visit, by Elizabeth Hill, one of the new writers, describes the experiences of a little city girl during a vacation in the country which she spent with relatives on a farm. McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East Twenty-fifth St., New York.

New Fortunes, by Mabel Earle, is a bright story for young people of youthful heroism and loyalty, its principal scene being in a western mining camp. A. S. Barnes & Co., 156 Fifth avenue, New York.

Six Girls, written by Fanny Belle Irving, a niece of Washington Irving's was first published more than 20 years ago. It is a delightful story for girls and the new edition is published by Dana Estes & Co., 212 Summer St., Boston.

A BIT OF ROMAN LONDON

The Discovery of Subterranean Passages Built in 1100.

The demolition of Newgate prison, says the London Mail, has led to the discovery beneath the prison yard of a section of the wall which the Romans built around London.

Fifteen feet high and eight broad, the wall is formed chiefly of Kentish rubble and Sussex gritstone and is in a good state of preservation, but it was stated yesterday at a meeting of the Court of Common Council that it will have to be pulled down, as it runs across the site of the new sessions house.

Deep down in the excavation there has also been disclosed a curious brick archway which, it is believed, formed a portion of a subterranean passage connecting the gate, built in the year 1100 with the jail.

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Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

"Walled" Lakes.

Please give a description of the walled lake in northern Iowa and the origin of the lake.—W. S., Luzon, Tenn.

In Michigan is a postoffice named Walled Lake. Does this name come from a lake which has a stone wall around it at the water's edge? If so, will you please give your readers a description of it and by whom the wall was built?—N. P. L., Logansport, Ind.

It was a singular coincidence about the two questions above. The second one came and we addressed a letter of inquiry about it to a friend at Walled Lake postoffice, Oakland county, Michigan. Before the reply came the other query above came, and we wrote for information concerning it. We give below the answer we received:

Editor Question Bureau: I send you the statement below, from a small pamphlet by C. S. Nichols. The lake is four miles from the town of Wall Lake. Lakeview is the town on its shores. Mr. Nichols' pamphlet says:

"When the white man first took up his abode in western Iowa, the shores of Wall Lake were walled by large boulders piled on each other and rising in some places to quite a height.

"The Indians believed that the Great Spirit built the wall to protect the fishes and to keep the surrounding shores from washing in and filling up the body of the lake.

"Since the advent of the white man and the cultivation of the soil, the aspect of Wall Lake has changed.

"The walls of boulders have well nigh disappeared, many having been carried away to be used for foundations of buildings. It is the opinion that the formation came about through natural forces, though it seemed to be the handiwork of human builders.

"The shores at some places are precipitous while at others the grass-grown banks gently recede from the water's edge. Wall Lake is three miles in length and in width varies from a mile to one-half."

With regard to Walled Lake, Mich., the information given is very brief. The writer said:

Editor Question Bureau—In regard to the reason Walled Lake is so called, there is a difference of opinion. Some think that the wall was made by the Indians; others that ice has crowded these bowlders to the land, forming a natural wall.

There is a third postoffice in the United States named Wall Lake—in Ottertail county, Minnesota. We have no information about it, but presume it was named from a lake which at some parts had a ridge of bowlders along the shore. No doubt there are other lakes which have the same, as the so-called "walls" are due to natural causes entirely, and were not built by man.

The conditions for a "walled" lake are, first that it be located in a region covered by the drift formation, due to the great ice age. This formation is full of bowlders of all sizes, rounded and ground down by the ice-sheet, which brought it from the north; second, that the shore shall slope very gently into the water, making shoal water for some distance. Given these conditions, and the process is this:

The lapping of the water on the shore washes out the clay and sand from among the bowlders. Then, when the lake freezes over in the winter, the bowlders that are next the shore are frozen in the ice. When the ice on the lake breaks up in the spring, it may be driven high on the shore by storm winds. The cakes of ice, with bowlders frozen therein, are thus driven far up on the shore. There they melt, leaving the bowlders. Winter after winter, for centuries, this goes on. (It has been about 7,000 years since the ice sheet retreated from over the northern United States). This is the cause of the wall. The carrying of bowlders inland in this manner has been often noted by the writer on the shores of Lake Erie.

Colonial Governments.

Will you please state through the columns of your paper the kind of government the original thirteen colonies had from the time of settlement until the revolutionary war, and the length of time they were governed by each kind?—G. M. L., Miller's Station, Pa.

There were three kinds of government among the thirteen colonies—provincial, proprietary and charter.

The provincial or royal governments had a governor and a council appointed by the British crown; this council was the upper house of the colonial legislature, and the lower house was elected by the people. The governor had a veto on all the proceedings of the legislature, and could adjourn or dissolve it at his pleasure. Laws might be enacted, but they had to be ratified by the British crown to make them effective. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council could establish courts and appoint judges and other officers. These colonies were called "royal provinces."

In the proprietary government, the proprietor appointed the governor, and authorized the election of legislative assemblies. In fact, the proprietor exercised the same rights that, in the case of provincial governments, appertained to the crown, though British sovereignty was strictly maintained.

Under the charter governments the people had much more political power than under either of the others. The provisions of these charters differed in different colonies. The charter of Massachusetts Bay, granted by Charles I, gave power to elect a governor, deputy governor and eighteen assistants each year. Four "general courts" were to be held each year, which had legislative power. Each was composed of the governor, the assistants, and the freemen. These courts appointed such officials as were necessary, and made laws for the colony, provided they were not contrary to the laws of Great Britain. This gives a good idea of all the charter governments.

New Hampshire was settled in 1623, the settlements was annexed to Massachusetts in 1641; it was made a royal province in 1679, again annexed to Massachusetts in 1689; it was again made a royal province in 1741, and remained so until the Revolution.

Massachusetts, as it existed when the Revolution began, was composed of three originally distinct colonies: Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, and the province of Maine. Plymouth was settled under a patent from the Virginia company, but their settlement was made north of its grant. Massachusetts Bay was settled at Salem in 1628. It was a charter government, as noted above. In 1692 a new charter was granted, by which Plymouth was united to Massachusetts Bay, and under this it was governed till the Revolution.

Rhode Island and Connecticut formed governments for themselves, the provisions of which were afterward secured to them by charters granted by Charles II in 1662. The Connecticut charter joined the two separate colonies of Connecticut and New Haven into one.

New York belonged to Holland until its conquest by England in 1664. It was granted a charter, and remained a royal province until the Revolution.

New Jersey was under a proprietary government until 1702, when it became a royal province.

Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware were uninterruptedly under proprietary governments.

Virginia and Georgia were governed under royal charters uninterruptedly.

Carolina was a proprietary government until 1729, when it was divided into North and South Carolina, which became royal provinces.

Not Two Creations of Man.

Why does not S. H., of Winterville, Miss., read the first and second chapters of Genesis for himself? He would find that God not only created men besides Adam, but created then before Adam. In the 27th verse of the first chapter of Genesis, he will find that God created man in His own image, male and female created He them. He gave them no soul. It says nothing about His working or cultivating fruits or herbs. God gave him dominion over the wild birds, fish and wild herbs. In the same general way as He created everything else, He created this indolent, soulless man and woman. Then He rested from all His work. Then, in the seventh verse of the second chapter, He formed man of the dust of the ground and him of His own divine breath and created in him a living soul, made him a God-like creature a little lower than the angels. Then He planted a garden for this creation, planted ornamental trees, fruit trees and made rivers to water them. Evidently from the last clause of the fifth verse this second man was created because there was no one to till the ground. After the woman was created, not out of the dust of the ground, but out of the bone of his bones.—Widow, Arlington, S. D.

Your theory is not correct. That the first two chapters of Genesis contain two accounts of the creation is true; but they are simply two stories of the same events, written by different hands. No writer on the subject accepts the idea you hold. The Jewish writers do not—and you must remember that Genesis is one of their holy books, and we derived it from them.

The belief of all the more learned theologians of the Protestant faith is that Genesis (and the other historical books of the Old Testament as well) are a compilation, probably made at the time of the return from the Babylonian captivity, under the direction of Ezra. The proofs of this we can not attempt to repeat here, for it takes a volume to discuss them clearly. We shall condense the conclusion regarding this in the briefest form:

In the Hexateuch (the first six books of the Old Testament), the majority of the ablest Biblical scholars of the present time are agreed that the Hexateuch is a composite of the work of four writers:

1.—An Elothistic writing, extending through all six books, written by a priestly writer. In the Hebrew, he always refers to the Almighty as "Elohim," which is translated "Lord God" in the English version.

2.—A Jahvistic writing, also extending through the six books. This writer always refers to God as "Jahveh" (Yahweh), the same word often called "Jehovah." In the English translation, this is always rendered "God."

3.—A second Elohistic writing.

4.—A Deuteronomic writing, found chiefly in Deuteronemy and Joshua, with a few traces in the earlier books.

When these ancient sacred writings were compacted into one, the third and second stories were first combined, then this with the fourth, and lastly this with the first.

The story in the first chapter of Genesis, and the first three verses of the second chapter, is the Jahvistic legend. You will note that the Almighty is referred to as "God"—Jahveh. The remainder of the second chapter is the Elohistic legend of the same events; the Almighty is referred to as "The Lord God" (Elohim.) They are two stories of the same events, not recitals of different events.

Let us say further, there is nothing in this to alarm any Christian. The leading Protestant scholars of the world believe these statements, and it does not unseat their belief in the Christian revelation.

Up and Down.

Is it up hill from the North Pole to the earth's equator? If so, the Mississippi river must run uphill. We say "down south," when in reality it is "up south." How is this?—J. M., West Liberty, Iowa.

"Up" and "down" do not, in their exact scientific meaning, refer to "away from" or "towards" the center of the earth. Scientifically speaking, "up" means "against gravitation," and "down" means "with gravitation." Gravitation is in proportion to the quantity of matter; and the earth is of irregular density. A cubic mile of ground contains 2½ times as much matter as a cubic mile of water; hence the force of gravity is stronger with a mass of earth than with an equal mass of water. Some rocks are very dense, while some are not; so there are a vast number of things which cause gravitation, at any point on the earth's surface, to act in a direction not coincident with a line directly toward the center of the earth. Keep clearly in mind this fact.

Now, at the equator, the surface of the globe averages thirteen miles farther from the center of the earth than from either pole to the center. The Mississippi is so long that its surface at its mouth is about four miles further from the earth's center than is its source. But its waters do not flow up hill. Up hill is "against gravitation," and the waters of the Mississippi obey gravitation. The source of that river is 1,630 feet above the level of the sea at its mouth, hence its waters flow down hill to the Gulf.

Thunder and Lightning.

What causes the flash of lightning and the varied long and short reports called thunder, in electric storms? And why are there no electric storms in winter?—W. I. R., Brookville, Pa.

A flash of lightning is simply a discharge of electricity from a cloud to the earth, or from one cloud to another, or sometimes from the earth to a cloud. Any large electrical machine shows this phenomenon on a small scale. The thunder is simply the coming together of the air, which has been separated by the discharge—analogous to the snapping of an electric current when it jumps across a break.

An "electric storm" is not necessarily a thunder storm. The latter is what you mean in your question. An electric storm is detectable only by the derangement of telegraphic lines while it prevails, and by auroral displays. Thunder storms owe their genesis to a sharp difference of temperature, between different layers or currents of air, and this difference generally exist in this latitude in the summer. Thunder storms sometimes occur in winter, but not often.

The Harvest Moon.

Is there such a thing as a harvest moon? If so, please explain the cause.—P. P., Olivett, O.

Certainly there is. The moon rises on the average, about 50 minutes later each day. But it varies. At certain times it is less than half an hour (30 minutes); and again, about two weeks later, it is a full hour and a quarter (75 minutes). These changes occur regularly every month. But we do not notice them, except when the moon is full at the time that she rises only a half hour later every night. This particular event happens when the moon is near the vernal equinox, because there the moon's path makes the smallest angle with the eastern horizon. And, as the full moon must be in the opposite part of the sky from the sun, autumn is the season when the full moon and the least retardations in the moon's rising come together. The full moon in September received the name of the "harvest moon" in England, because it comes in their harvest-time; and the October full moon, which is also retarded, is called the hunter's moon. Any treatise in astronomy explains the technical reasons for this retardation. Todd's New Astronomy should be in the hands of all Question Bureau readers who are interested in astronomical subjects.

Glucose.

In what respect does glucose differ from cane sugar, and what are its chief uses?—J. B., Villisca, Iowa.

There are a large number of different substances included under the name sugar. First, there is a family of eight different sugars called glucoses. The most important of these is glucose, or dextroglucose. It is made from starch by the action of dilute acids. It is found naturally in honey and in various fruits, especially in grapes, and is therefore often called grape sugar. It will not crystallize. It is largely made from corn, and is sold in the form of table syrups. Second, there is a family of sugars which may be regarded chemically as composed of two or more molecules of glucose, with the elimination of a number of molecules of water. The most important of these is cane sugar, which is chemically the same as that made from sugar beets. It is found in the juices of many grasses, in the sap of a number of trees, in beets, turnips, mallow and other roots, and in most sweet fruits.

Fort Pitt.

Will you please give me, through your department, something of the revolutionary history of Fort Pitt, or Pittsburg?—E. J., Racine, O.

Fort Pitt took no part in the revolutionary struggle. The first efforts toward building a town around the fort were made in 1764. In October, 1772, the British abandoned the fort. A controversy arose between Pennsylvania and Virginia as to the boundary and created much ill-feeling, the former claiming Pittsburg under a charter from Charles II, and the latter under a charter from James II. A company of Virginians took possession of the fort under an order from the Virginia convention, August 1, 1775, and held it through the revolution. In 1779 commissioners appointed by the two colonies met in Baltimore and agreed upon the boundary, their work being ratified by the legislatures of both colonies.

Rural Letter Boxes.

Does the postoffice department require all persons under the rural free delivery system, to use the so-called regulation or standard box, or have the people a right to use any box they see fit to? Have all the people a right to call to the postmaster general for information relative to rules and regulations concerning the free delivery system?—F. W. M., Gales Ferry, Conn.

The people must put up the boxes which are endorsed by the department. The list embraces all the properly-made steel boxes, and wooden boxes are not permitted. It is not proper to say any one has a "right" to require the postoffice department to answer letters on the free delivery system. All the needed information, in the way of regulations and orders, is, or should be, in the hands of the inspectors, and of the postmaster at the office whence the route starts. Call on them for the information. If they say they haven't it, then they are neglecting their duties, and should request the department to send them the printed instructions, circulars, etc.

Regina Maria Roche.

Please give a short sketch of R. M. Roche. Did she write any other works than Children of the Abbey?—M. D. C., Colby, O.

Regina Maria Roche, the novelist, was born in Waterford county, Ireland, in 1764; died at Waterford, May 17, 1845. The Children of the Abbey is her most famous book. It appeared in 1798. She also wrote The Nocturnal Visit, 1800; The Tradition of the Castle, 1824; The Castle Chapel, 1825; The Nun's Picture, 1834; and many others. Those named are the best known. All combine sentimentality and adventure; all point morals, and always right triumphs over wrong. All except The Children of the Abbey are out of print. That one is published in innumerable editions, and can easily be procured.

Full Woman Suffrage.

In how many and what states are women allowed the full rights of suffrage?—O. H. B., Canfield, O.

In Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming women have full suffrage and vote for all officers, including Presidential electors. Full suffrage was adopted by law in Wyoming in 1870, in Colorado in 1893, and is a constitutional provision in Utah and Wyoming.

File Cutting.

Please tell how files are made—that is, how the grooves are cut; if cut by machinery, by hand or cast in dies.—W. E. F., Cambridge, Neb.

Files were originally cut by hand. The workman took the steel blank, which was tempered soft, and, with a cold chisel and hammer, cut the ridges. The files were then tempered hard. This work is now done entirely by machines, and with very great rapidity. The soft blank is put into the machine, and the ridges cut by a sharp, steel chisel.

The Revised New Testament.

What changes were made in the New Testament the last time it was revised? Was there anything taken from or added to it?—H. L. M., Plumsteadville, Pa.

The New Testament revision of 1611—the King James version—was taken as the basis. The work done from 1870 to 1880 was a revision, not the production of a new version. Hence there was no change in the number of books, nor was there anything added to or omitted from the King James version. This was one of the basic principles laid down by the revision committee, which was composed of both English and American Biblical scholars. In the fundamental resolutions to govern the work of that committee, it was declared that "we do not contemplate any new translation of the Bible, or any alteration of the language, except where, in the judgment of the most competent scholars, such change is necessary; that, in such necessary changes, the style of the language employed in the existing version be closely followed."

In the almost three centuries that have elapsed since the King James translation of 1611, the number of ancient copies of various books included in the New Testament has been very greatly increased. We have a large number, written in the third and fourth centuries, which were then unknown, being practically buried in the old monastic libraries in the east. Hence there is a vastly greater number of authoritative manuscripts at hand now. The revision of 1870 was needed, and it is, in many ways, an improvement on the King James version.

Two very notable improvements were: First, to abolish the old chapter headings and running titles at the top of the page, giving the contents of each chapter and page. Second, to drop the absurd breaking up into short verses and chapters. Many people assume that the ancient manuscripts of the Bible were written in that way. They are not. On the contrary, the oldest manuscripts have not only no divisions into verses, but there are no spaces between the words.

It is impossible for us to give any list of changes made. The best way is to take a copy of the Revised New Testament—and it can be bought at any price from 25 cents upward—and compare it, a chapter at a time, with the old version.

In the opinion of the present writer, the language should have been changed to modern English. Many people think the use of "thee and thou," and the other peculiarities of language in the New Testament is a literal rendering of the original Greek. It is not. The revision of 1611 followed the language, as nearly as possible, of the "Bishops' Bible" of 1568; and that was a simple translation of the Greek into what was the best English of that day. We can see, by comparing the language of the Bible with good English of today, how the language has changed in the centuries that have passed. There is crying need of a version in good, idiomatic English of today. So far as the present writer knows, the only time this has been done is in "The Modern Speech New Testament," prepared by Dr. Weymouth, of England, and just published this fall in America by the Baker & Taylor Co., 33 East 17th street, New York. It removes one of the greatest obstacles to a clear understanding of the New Testament, by putting it into good English of today.

What Is Ann's Age?

L. W. H., Rutherfordton, N. C., send us a request to answer the problem about Ann's age. Arithmetical puzzles are barred, but we make an exception in this case, for two reasons: First, the extraordinary interest taken in this simple problem all over the country; second, the astonishing lack of the ability to reason correctly which so many of the answers betray.

Some weeks ago, the Philadelphia North American printed this problem, which was propounded by a gentleman of Paterson, N. J. It was copied by a number of papers in a spirit of fun. It has created a great deal of interest, and some of the papers have been printing an average of a column or so of answers daily. The correct answer has been given time and again, but those who reached a different result scout it, and insist that they are themselves correct.

Had this problem been propounded 30, 40 or 50 years ago in any country school, at the time when mental arithmetic was a valued study, the answer would have been given in a jiffy. But mental arithmetic had its day, and has been dropped in many schools. The result we see in the silly disputation over this problem, which is as follows:

Mary is 24 years old. Mary is twice as old as Ann was when Mary was as old as Ann is now. How old is Ann?

It is evident from the conditions given that Ann was 12 when Mary was as old as Ann's present age. Since that time, both girls have added the same number of years to their ages. The difference of their ages is therefore one-half the difference between 12 and 24, or 6 years. Add 6 years to Ann's 12, or subtract 6 years from Mary's 24, and Ann's age is found to be 18.

The solutions given—even those by which the correct result is obtained—are bewildering. Many use algebraic methods; others use the rule of proportion; others figure it out in laborious ways—but all show their ignorance of the processes of mental arithmetic. The problem in itself is nothing; but the discussion over it shows the value of mental arithmetic as an available drill for the reasoning powers. The person who cannot find Ann's age by mental process with in a few minutes, without paper or pencil, may well doubt the value of his logical processes, and may well consider whether his conclusions are trustworthy in the vastly more important problems of life which require the ability to reason correctly.

Allusions to Persons, Etc.

C. C. L., Brinkhaven, O.: Several others have sent us the same queries, in whole or in part; so we presume it is a list in some catchpenny competition. It is a batch of catch questions. There are only four or five which have any degree of usage. These are: Atlanta is sometimes called the Gate City of the South; both Wolfe and Montgomery were heroes at Quebec, and neither is entitled to that appellation exclusively; Ralph Waldo Emerson was called the Sage of Concord; Senator Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, was called the Old Roman by some of his Democratic friends. One of the titles of the King of Siam is the Lord of the White Elephant. These are the only ones wherein the allusion would be understood by the average educated person.

The only woman of note connected with the little New England group of transcendentalists was Margaret Fuller; but to call her the "priestess" is absurd. No one is entitled to the name of Father of English Grammar; probably the individual who prepared the question was thinking of Lindley murray. We know of no one ever called the American Keats, nor the Scourge of Maryland. Perhaps the Sultan is meant by the "absolute ruler of true believers," but we do not know. Gen. Butler was called "Spoons" in the south during the civil war, but whether the "silver spoon" question refers to him we do not know. There is nobody called the Father of American History, nor Rainbow Chaser. A collection of catch questions like this is absurd, nor is it worth trying to answer; for the habit of alluding to a person instead of giving the name is one which is growing obsolete among speakers and writers of the first class.

Date of Thanksgiving.

S. K. F., Butler, Ind.: You must remember that Thanksgiving day is a growth of nearly three centuries. At first days of public thanksgiving were proclaimed because of special occurrences. Thus, in 1621, after the Pilgrims at Plymouth gathered their first harvest, a day of thanksgiving was held. In 1631, the settlers of Charlestown, Mass., held a thanksgiving because of the timely arrival of supplies from Ireland. There is record of a large number of such days in the early history of the different New England colonies. We have no record of thanksgiving days on the dates you mention, unless it be that the continental congress each year recommended a day. In 1784 there was a general thanksgiving day because of the signing of the treaty of peace with Great Britain. Washington issued a proclamation of thanksgiving in 1795 on the account of the suppression of insurrection. President Madison did the same in 1815, because of peace with Great Britain. After that, there was none proclaimed by the President until Lincoln did so in the civil war; and this example has been followed by Presidents ever since. In New England, where annual thanksgiving days originated, the custom grew up naming the last Thursday in November; Lincoln adopted that date, because the states which previously recognized the day used that date; and its use has continued ever since.

Miscellaneous.

D. T. P., Atwood, Tenn.: We know nothing of it except the name.

T. A. G.: Ridgeville, Ind.: We can find nothing whatever concerning him.

L. P., Schuler, Ky.: The capital of Missouri is Jefferson City, and it has never been moved.

L. W. M., Coolville, O.: There was no law passed increasing widows' pensions. A bill was introduced, but not passed.

Reader, Carbondale, Colo.: Well, did we not mention that as one of the two explanations of "Coming Through the Rye?"

L. M. C., Wallingford, Vt.: We cannot find room for it. There are several little books published on "emergencies," which can be ordered through any bookseller.

C. M., Blackrun, O.: Each of the cabinet departments publishes an annual report which you can get by applying to your congressman. As to other reports, a list is impossible.

C. W. R., Garrison, Mo.: The story that Justice Shiras, or any other supreme court justice was bribed in the income tax decision is so absurd a falsehood as to hardly be worth notice. There is not one iota of evidence of any kind to prove the assertion.

R. O. B., Otsego, O.: There is said to be a little stream in South America whose waters are impregnated with iron. It runs through a swamp, where the vegetable acids of the decaying vegetation blacken its waters by union with the iron. We never heard of the other.

H. V., Oriskany, Va.: Where a soldier is utterly disabled and needs the services of another person all the time, and his disability is proved to be because of his army service, he can obtain $72 a month. Where his disability is not due to army service, he can get $12 a month.

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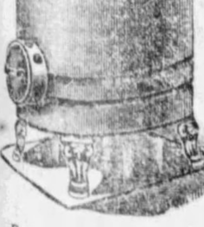

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WAGNER AS A HUMORIST

How He Complied With the Suggestion of a London Newspaper.

Richard Wagner was not a man to whom one would naturally ascribe the faculty of ready joking. It is not from the creator of the serious, somber Flying Dutchman or the composer of the half-mystical, half-religious opera Parsifal that one would expect cheerful pranks at the expense of other people. Nevertheless, an instance is on record of how the great tone-painter of Baireuth played a very funny trick on a newspaper and probably a good many of the readers accustomed to relying on what it said. It was in the '50s. Wagner, then still climbing the ladder of fame, was conducting the Philharmonic concerts in the British metropolis for a season. Being, as he remained to the end, a very ardent admirer of Beethoven, and, in fact, knowing that master's nine symphonies by heart, he selected several of them for performance in the said series of concerts.

The first time, then, that Wagner conducted a Beethoven symphony in London the public received the rendition kindly enough, but the next morning a certain newspaper with a very large circulation came out with a rather severe criticism. The author of Lohengrin was in cold print, but in unreserved terms, scolded for directing a symphony by the immortal Beethoven without a score in front of him. Such a proceeding, to which London was unaccustomed, was sheer presumption, so ran the criticism. And after further uncomplimentary remarks, the great and influential journal advised young Herr Wagner to use a score when he conducted a Beethoven symphony again. Well, soon Herr Wagner did, this time with a book of music open before him on his desk. He was seen to turn over the leaves with a certain amount of regularity, too. His reward came the next day, in the form of a commendatory article in the aforesaid newspaper, which praised him for a very much better interpretation of Beethoven than his last, due, of course, to the suggested use of the score. Whereupon Wagner (we think our pun is justified in this particular instance) announced the fact that the score in front of him the previous evening was that of Rossini's opera, The Barber of Seville, turned upside down.—Collier's Weekly.

Gives Exercise on Shipboard.

One great difficulty encountered by sportsmen in shipping their running or trotting horses to foreign lands, in order to compete with native born animals for prizes and honors, is maintaining the stock in good condition during the tedious journey across the ocean. Many a first-class horse, capable of running well at home, loses form when placed on shipboard, and is easily beaten by the other contestants in races abroad. By the time the horse

has been trained up to its normal condition again the change in climate or feed and water may begin to make their effect felt, necessitating withdrawal from the races or further defeats. A possible solution of the problem of maintaining the animals in good condition during their ocean journey is offered in the apparatus shown in the accompanying illustration, which seems to be practically an adaptation of the old horse power so long utilized on threshing machines. This machine is intended for use directly in the stalls, replacing the floor and remaining stationary in a horizontal position when not in use. When the animal requires exercise the turnbuckles at the front of the stall are rotated to elevate the floor and set the endless walk in motion under the weight on the inclined plane. While it is not expected that equally as good training can be had with this apparatus as on a track, its use should enable the driver to go almost directly on the race course in competition upon his arrival, thus saving valuable time and insuring better physical condition of the animal.

AN ARKANSAS STATESMAN'S PLEA

"Er—H'm—Mister Speaker—" began the moss-grown member from Shellback county, rising in his place in the midst of the Arkansas Legislature, "I ask for the passage of this yere hen-hawk bill o' mine in the interests of religion, good morals and civilization.

"If we don't have a law payin' a bounty for killin' 'em, nobody will kill hen-hawks; if nobody kills the hawks the fetch-taked hawks will kill the chickens; if we don't have no chickens we won't have no preachers after a little while, and whur there ain't no preachers there ain't no religion, and whur there ain't no religion there ain't no morals; without good morals there ain't no happy homes, and happy homes is the bully-works of the state—without 'em, Mister Speaker, our boasted civilization becomes a howlin' wilderness. For the preservation of civilization we've got to have happy homes in our midst, and in order to have 'em we've got to have good morals; good morals depend upon religion, and to have religion we must have preachers, and it 'pears like preachers have just naturally got to have chickens; if we want 'em to have chickens we must slay off the hawks, and in order to git the hawks slew we are fo'ced to make it to the interest of somebody to kill 'em. No bounty, no chickens; no chickens, no preachers; no preachers, no religion; no religion, no morals; no morals, no homes. Therefore, I ag'in ask that this yere bill o' mine be passed."—Puck.

Porto Rico's Pupils.

At the opening of the school year in Porto Rico last Sunday, it was found that 70,000 were in attendance at 1,125 schools. In December, 1897, there were only 22,000 children attending school.

Dr. Shoop's

Rheumatic Cure

Costs Nothing If It Fails.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer. For years I searched everywhere to find a specific for Rheumatism. For nearly 20 years I worked to this end. At last, in Germany, my search was rewarded. I found a costly chemical that did not disappoint me as other Rheumatic prescriptions had disappointed physicians everywhere.

I do not mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into flesh again. That is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of Rheumatism. I know this so well that I will furnish for a full month my Rheumatic Cure on trial. I cannot cure all cases within a month. It would be unreasonable to expect that. But most cases will yield within 30 days. This trial treatment will convince you that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure is a power against Rheumatism—a potent force against disease, that is irresistible.

My offer is made to convince you of my faith. My faith is but the outcome of experience—of actual knowledge. I KNOW what it can do. And I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism. I will then arrange with a druggist in your vicinity so that you can secure six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure to make the test. You may take it a full month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost to you is $5.50. If it fails, the loss is mine and mine alone. It will be left entirely to you. I mean that exactly. If you say the trial is not satisfactory I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, for it is dangerous to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood. My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met, and in all of my experience, in all of my 2,000 tests, I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the book. Try my remedy for a month, for it can't harm you anyway. If it fails the loss is mine.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 518, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases not chronic are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

ANCIENT WISDOM ON A PRESENT PROBLEM

The International Sunday School Lesson for November 22 Is "The Curse of Strong Drink." Prov. 20:1; 23:20; 21:29-35.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Once a quarter comes round the temperance lesson for the Sunday schools of the world. It differs from other lessons in several particulars, one of them being its topical rather than its Biblical character. Other lessons are a study of a passage of Scripture; these are rather the study of a theme. Sometimes the assigned Scripture verses have a direct bearing on the temperance subject, as today, but it is understood that the temperance sentiment of old times finds its warrant in the spirit of the New Testament, rather than in any specific injunctions contained in the Bible. We have advanced over the fathers in this, as in many other particulars.

The Wisdom Books of the Old Testament cover all phases of practical life and conduct. They touched upon the good and the bad practices of their day, and their observations are as true now as when written three thousand years ago. This classic passage on the wine-bibber, which is assigned for present study, shows the author's familiarity with the evils of over-indulgence in strong drink. There is a keenness and a bite about the lines which modern temperance literature lacks.

"Wine is a mocker, strong drink a brawler;
And whosoever erreth thereby is not wise.
"Be not among wine-bibbers;
Among gluttonous eaters of flesh:
For the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty;
And drowsiness will clothe a man with rags.
Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions?
Who hath complaining? Who hath wounds without cause?
Who hath redness of eyes?
They that tarry long at the wine;
They that go to seek out mixed wine.
Look not thou upon the wine when it is red.
When it sparkleth in the cup,
When it goeth down smoothly:
At the last it biteth like a serpent,
And stingeth like an adder.
Thine eyes shall behold strange things,
And thy heart shall utter perverse things.
Yea, thou shall be as he that lieth down in the midst of the sea,
Or as he that lieth upon the top of a mast.
They have stricken me, shalt thou say, and I was not hurt;
They have beaten me, and I felt it not:
When shall I awake? I will seek it yet again."

The Next Great Crusade.

The temperance question today is a bigger question than it was in Solomon's time. During the last 20 years—even during the past decade—it has assumed proportions that are considered ominous by traffickers in strong drink. There is a knowledge and a purpose, and a patience, and a versatility displayed by the temperance forces that promise success. The struggle is becoming more tense daily and the liquor trade recognizes this with even greater clearness than do the generality of Christians. The decisive battle in the temperance war is not far distant.

Signs are not lacking that the predominance of public sentiment in America is against even the moderate use of alcoholic beverages. This sentiment was strong enough to drive the saloon out of the army, out of the capitol and out of all government reservations. The increase of the local option and prohibition legislation throughout the country are further evidence of the fact that the American people in the main agree with the writer of Proverbs upon the alcohol question.

Enemies of an Enemy.

How widely strong drink is looked upon as an enemy of the welfare of the individual and of the community may be seen by writing out even a partial list of the classes of persons who have registered themselves as opposed to it. Perhaps corporations, those modern, unsentimental and wholly selfish creations of the new times, should be put first, for their judgment is certain to be based solely on considerations of self-interest and commercial effectiveness. Today these corporations are shutting their doors to drinking men for responsible positions.

Educators say that the effects of alcohol are evil; and the report of the committee of fifty leading educators, by no means "temperance cranks," is one of the strongest temperance documents this generation has produced.

Doctors and preachers have both condemned drinking, and pointed out its baleful effects, each from his own standpoint. Athletes put a ban upon it, while unexpected recruits have been found in bar-tenders themselves, who have formed a society of total abstainers. No mention has been made of that company, greater than any of the others, who are sworn enemies of strong drink because of the harm it has wrought to dear ones.

Fettered or Free.

Life is becoming more intense every year. The struggle for existence grows ever sharper. The need for the free use of all of a man's energies to enable him to survive and succeed has become a potent temperance argument. A man can not pay tribute to the flowing bowl and still have sufficient store with which to do business in the world. Alcohol may have a food value in the sense that Professor Atwater claims, but it is everywhere recognized that in the case of a worker it does not put more power into him, but rather takes power from him. It is only a whip for a jaded horse.

As he looks into his future, every young man should decide, once for all, that he will choose the course that contains no risks, but insures liberty for the expression of his fullest powers. He cannot afford to fetter himself by any dangerous appetite. If he wishes to make sure of being a free man, with a clear head, steady nerves, strong muscles, and a body fit for all its normal functions, responding to the impulses of his will rather than to the goad of an artificial stimulant, then he must, in the expressive slang of the day "cut out" strong drink.

The College of Drunkards.

I have seen the wreck of a great vessel fast in the sands of the seashore, and on its masts, by a bit of stupidity on the part of somebody, the advertisement of a well-known brand of whiskey. The sight must have suggested to all of the thousands who beheld it those other wrecks, to be seen in almost every community, who might also be labelled "whiskey—that's all." No man who still retains strongly within his breast the sense of manhood, can look unmoved upon the spectacle of a man become a drunkard.

Whence come these drunkards, each of whom has broken some woman's heart? Perhaps some few are deliberately made such by the designs of depraved men become demons. But most of them are graduates of the school of moderate drinking. It is the man who boasts that he "knows when to stop," who one day awakens to the fact that he cannot stop. Social drinking does not always lead to the gutter, of course, but all who reach the gutter travel that way.

THE DEMOCRATIC BARBER

At most of the meetings he has attended in the counties, as well as in the city, Mr. William Shepard Bryan has made strong appeals to the Democrats to set aside their personal feelings and dislikes, to forget the bitterness engendered by primary fights and support their local ticket. In pointing out how the Democrats should feel in regard to men they don't like who are on the ticket, Mr. Bryan tells of a barber in the city who was an unreconstructed rebel, who did not know that the war was over and who was a Democrat from the heart. His particular aversion was Ben Butler. For years he had cursed and sworn whenever Butler's name was mentioned, and in his opinion Butler was the vilest man on earth. One day a gentleman came into his barber shop and told this Democrat and Southern sympathizer that Ben Butler had been nominated by the Democrats in Massachusetts for governor. The old barber said not a word for several minutes. Then, as he slowly and thoughtfully stropped the razor, he looked up at the man who had brought the news and said: "Well, I hope the infernal scoundrel will win." This, as Mr. Bryan points out, is the way for Democrats to feel when the primaries are over and the general election is approaching.—Baltimore Sun.

Saved a Dollar a Day.

Thirty-one years ago a young man drove into Butler county with all his possessions contained in a "prairie schooner." The other day he took an inventory of all that he had since accumulated. It came to $11,215, or exactly $1 a day for every day he had spent in Kansas. It is a striking example of the slow but sure way of gaining a competence.—Kansas City Star.

Don't Neglect Yourself.

1468 Second Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 14, 1903.

I have been weak and sickly for the past four years, caused by irregularity and carelessness regarding the laws of health, but about five months ago my condition became very serious. I had severe backache and suffered a constant dull pain in my head. I spent weary, painful days, and miserable, restless nights. The doctor told me that I must have patience.

His medicine did not, however, give me even temporary relief and as I had been told of the curative qualities of Wine of Cardui I decided to try it.

I found that it relieved me of pain. As my general health improved my other troubles were gradually diminished and after five weeks' use of the Wine of Cardui I was once more a well and happy woman.

Mrs. L. M. Thompson

MRS. L. M. THOMPSON,
Director,
BEETHOVEN MUSICAL SOCIETY.

WINE of CARDUI

Wine of Cardui regulates the menstrual flow, banishes headaches, backaches and bearing-down pains. Severe headaches, bearing-down pains, indigestion, loss of appetite and nervousness are symptoms of female weakness and should be given prompt attention. If you are troubled with menstrual irregularities do not let them run on. They will certainly grow into dangerous and chronic troubles. Get a bottle of Wine of Cardui and begin treatment at once.

All druggists sell $1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui.

THE POOR MAN'S FISH

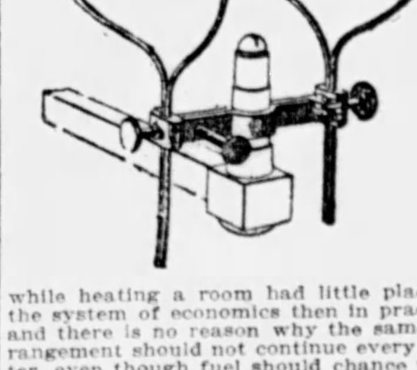
It Is the Catfish, and It Is Abundant.

In northern lakes and streams the bullhead or hornpout does not always seem to be so wily as the Southern catfishes were usually during the daytime, says Shooting and Fishing. Although the best time to angle for hornpout is about dusk or after dark, they are not infrequently caught in the day time, much to the annoyance of the still fisher for black bass, pickerel and other fishes. When hornpout begin to bite, if other fish are desired, it is necessary to seek another berth. They will take live fish or dead fish bait or frogs with equal readiness. If, however, hornpouts are wanted, angleworms are the best bait.

Catfish are pre-eminently a poor man's fish, but become so abundant in time and there is so much demand for them that they afford a paying industry, notwithstanding their cheapness. They may be raised in artificial ponds or in ponds unsuited to other fish. They propagate rapidly and prolifically and grow fast. Therefore, there can be no objection to the introduction of them into waters unsuited to other fishes or in which other fishes do not occur, provided there is no danger of escape into waters where they would prove an undesirable acquisition owing to the objectionable characters already enumerated. The past attempts to introduce them into European waters, from the records cited, would seem hardly extensive enough to prove their adaptability or unsuitability to those waters.

Convenient Little Heater.

One of the chief duties of the inventor is to devise some way by which an article already in use as a necessity or ornament can be made to serve double duty. Probably his work was never more appreciated and realized than during the coal strike of last year, when every bit of heat which could be squeezed out of wood, coal or gas was made to do its full duty before it was permitted to escape. The oil or gas stove which could not be utilized to cook a meal of victuals



while heating a room had little place in the system of economics then in practice, and there is no reason why the same arrangement should not continue every winter, even though fuel should chance to be more plenty than last year. Leaving the question of heating a room and cooking a meal, and taking up the subject of lighting, the same economy has been in practice, though on a somewhat smaller scale, and many a lamp flame and gas jet have produced good cups of tea, coffee or chocolate to accompany a frugal lunch prepared and eaten in a small room by those too poor to afford "square" meals on all occasions. This class of economists will probably see the merit of the burner attachment recently designed by a California inventor, and shown in the accompanying illustration. It has a clamping arrangement, which grips the burner tube and supports the standards depending from the flat wire screen at the top. These standards are adjustable by loosening the screws in the clamping member, and may be regulated to correspond with the size and heat of the flame issuing from the jet.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent permanently cured, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

BENDING THE TWIG.

Americans in their summer resorts are waited on by college undergraduates, and know it; but the Englishman is unaware of the attainments and ambitions of the man behind the chair in the restaurant. The French manager of one of the most famous restaurants of London was entertaining a guest recently at lunch, and talking of his son, who was being trained to follow in his father's footsteps. He had been educated in France and Germany and was now 22, with a knowledge of three languages. He had been in the restaurant kitchen as assistant cook. And now—"Francois!" called the manager. The waiter arrived. "My son," said the manager. "In a year or two the young man will no longer wear evening dress in the morning, and will know all there is to know about the feeding of other people."—London Daily Chronicle.

Her Comment.

Miss Vera Plane—I always endeavor to be very distant to Mr. Neersite, and yet he is infatuated with me.

Rose Budd—Yes dear. I think if you weren't quite so distant he'd soon get over his infatuation.—Judge.

Precocious.

"Oh, yes, we were a very young couple—mere children, in fact. I was but a simpering school girl in short skirts and George was just a boy in jackets. I remember how pleased he was when he cast his first vote."

"But he didn't vote until he was twenty-one?"

"George was very precocious. He voted much earlier than they usually do."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PERSONAL.

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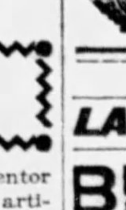

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Prof. W.H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

AN AUTUMNAL MEMORY.

When the autumn skies are graying and
the earth is turning brown.
And the leaves in golden showers from
the trees are falling down,
Memory on its silent pinions wings away
toward the days
When the sun of youth was shedding on
our head its golden rays.
We can see the shocks of fodder standing just as when we left,
See the chipmunks holding acorns in
their claws so sharp and deft;
Hear the hick'ry nuts come falling from
the grand old shellbark trees
When their limbs were softly shaken by
the fingers of the breeze.

We can hear the turkeys gobbling in the
barnyard 'cross the lane;
Hear the humming of the threshers
pounding out the golden grain;
See the yellow old cow pumpkins lying
thick upon the ground,
But the very sweetest music that came
to our boyish ears,
Music that has clung unto us through the
intervening years,
Was the music that was started by the
antics of the breeze—
Hick'ry nuts a rattling downward from
the shaggy shellbark trees.

How we wild, shock-headed youngsters,
hardy products of the farm,
Hastened to the near-by woodland, pillowslips hung on our arm,
Lading echoes with our laughter, answering the bob-white's call,
When the frost was on the fences and the
nuts began to fall.
Busy were our little fingers as we filled
the muslin slips;
Rude, at times, the exclamations that
would ripple from our lips,
As we'd guy the bold intruders, saucy,
well-dressed boys from town,
Out among the shellbark hick'rys when
the nuts were falling down.

Looking back o'er life so riddled with its
pleasures and its pains,
With its season glad with sunshine and
its days of chilling rains,
Like an ever-sparkling jewel in the
mem'ry crown ablaze
Comes the joyous recollection of those
careless boyhood days;
Comes a picture of the farmhouse, of the
crooked old rail fence,
Of the saucy squirrels barking in the
wood so deep and dense,
Of the leaves so softly rustling when disturbed by passing breeze,
And the hick'ry nuts a falling from the
grand old shellbark trees.
—James B. Adams, in the Denver Post.

Vindication.

"Father says that Algernon hasn't any idea of the value of money," she exclaimed plaintively.

"Your father wrongs him," answered Miss Cayenne. "I have observed that Algernon never proposes to anybody except heiresses."—Washington Star.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1903.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 161,000

HASTY CRITICISM IN THE PANAMA MATTER

The Panama matter has brought out all the opponents of the administration who are actuated by base partisan motives rather than patriotic ones. Reference is here made to those who oppose an official act, not because of the act itself, but because it was done by an executive to whom they are opposed politically. Just now these gentry are criticising the President for his "haste" in giving de facto recognition to the revolutionary government of Panama. The Chicago Inter-Ocean answers this criticism thus:

If it was our duty to recognize the de facto government in Panama at all, it was the part of wisdom to recognize it at once. Under the treaty of 1846, if Colombia could not preserve order on the isthmus, the United States was to do so.

When the Colombian troops left Colon and Panama, the question of maintaining order and keeping open transit across the isthmus became urgent. There were two ways of action open to the United States. One was to suppress the revolution by force; the other to recognize the rights of the revolutionists as belligerents and to hold them responsible for good order and the protection of property.

There was nothing to gain and much to lose by delay. The administration acted promptly, and there is peace throughout the state of Panama. Our recognized rights are no longer in jeopardy. Property is not in danger. The question of formal recognition of the independence of the republic of Panama is left open.

That reply is all-sufficient as to the wisdom of promptitude, if we were to recognize the new republic at all. But these critics take the ground also that there should have been no recognition at the present time. But what else could the United States have done? The New York Tribune shows the shallowness of these fault-finders, who would have had equal scope for denunciation if the recognition had been withheld. It says:

Let us suppose that, knowing a revolution imperilling American interests was impending, this government had made no preparations to deal with it and had not made its forces ready for action. Then the revolution would have occurred all the same, American lives might have been lost, American property would have been destroyed, and American treaty rights violated, and this government would have had to enter upon a long controversy with Colombia over the question of indemnity. Then those who are now criticising the government for its preparations would have condemned it for its lack of preparation. They would have wanted to know what good our navy was, if it could not promptly be used to prevent such injury to American citizens. They would have asked if our government was blind, deaf, paralyzed, or imbecile, that it could not see what was going on and could not take steps for the safeguarding of American interests. Such criticisms, moreover, would have been well founded. But for our government to incur such reproach would have been intolerable.

Let us suppose, again, that, having sent forces to Colon and Panama, our government had ben content with giving Americans shelter on its gunboats, and had left the isthmian railroad for the Colombians and rebels to use as they pleased. Then the one party would have been transporting troops by rail and the other would have fired upon and wrecked the trains and have torn up the roadbed. Thus American property would have been destroyed and isthmian transit would have been interrupted. Then these critics of our government would have pointed to the treaty of 1846, in which the United States guarantees that isthmian transit shall be kept free and unobstructed, and would have asked what our government meant by thus neglecting to do its plain duty. Again, such criticisms of our government would have been well founded, and for the government to subject itself to them by thus repudiating its treaty obligations would have ben most culpable.

Let us suppose, once more, that the United States had protected railroad traffic from interruption, but had not recognized in any degree the revolutionary government and had paid no attention to what was going on between Colombia and the rebels. Then it would have been in the anomalous situation of occupying ground in a foreign country the actual government of which it did not recognize or have dealings with, and would have been compelled probably to maintain a considerable land and naval force there for an indefinite time in the midst of civil war; and the international traffic across the isthmus would have had to proceed through a country with no recognized government actually in possession. It is difficult to imagine any state of affairs more intolerable than that, or that would have provoked stronger criticisms of this government for not itself insisting upon peace and order on the isthmus while not permitting any other power to insist upon them.

There is a patriotic reasonableness about this statement which is convincing to any fair-minded man. Only those whose logical faculties are warped by destructive partisanship can object to it. All others will agree that while the affair is unpleasant in some ways, and that the government has taken a grave responsibility upon itself by adopting this policy, it is impossible to find any other practicable line of conduct that would not have involved worse possibilities.

COMING ANNIVERSARY EVENTS

The celebration of the centennial of American independence at Philadelphia in 1876 gave the American people a relish for the recognition of anniversaries. We duly celebrated the centenaries of various Revolutionary events, and ended up the series by a grand ceremonial in New York in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the federal constitution. Then we turned our attention to the 400th year since Columbus discovered America, and it was emphasized by the great Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

Preparations are active for three more celebrations of important historic events—two centennials and one tercentenary. Next year, at St. Louis, the nation will celebrate the beginning of national expansion through the accomplishment of the Louisiana Purchase. Then, in 1905, at Portland, Oregon, will be held an exposition to commemorate the expedition of Lewis and Clarke. And, in 1907, the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, Virginia, will be marked by an exposition to do honor to the planting of the first permanent English colony in America.

The exposition will not be on the site of Jamestown, where practically nothing remains but a ruined church tower, but is to be on a spot overlooking Hampton Roads. Yorktown is near by; so is Williamsburg, the colonial capital of Virginia, and the whole region is full of landmarks which recall Washington, and the most of the worthies of his time. More than that, it is also rich in historic memories of the civil war. It is certain that this Jamestown exposition will be more interesting in many ways than any of the others. One notable feature is to be a splendid marine and naval exhibition on the magnificent expanse of Hampton Roads. In making your calculations for future outings, don't forget the Jamestown tercentenary.

THAT CUBAN TREATY.

The President convened congress in extraordinary session for the single purpose of enacting the legislation necessary to put the Cuban treaty into operation; and his message discussed that topic only. That treaty was negotiated at Havana, on December 11, of last year. Its chief provision makes each country reduce its tariff dues 20 per cent in favor of the other. But on certain articles Cuba went further than this, making a reduction of 25 per cent in its duties on iron and steel and manufactures thereof, on cotton and manufactures of cotton, on machinery, ships, fish, and pottery; a reduction of 30 per cent on butter, drugs, malt liquors, glass, musical instruments, cutlery, boots and shoes, vegetables and wines; and a reduction of 40 per cent on cheese, fruits, paper pulp, perfumeries, soaps, watches, rice, and wool and manufactures thereof.

This convention secures to the United States, "economic advantage as great as those given to Cuba," to quote the President's words. Unmindful of this fact, the so-called "beet sugar" senators arrayed themselves in opposition to its ratification when the treaty was formally submitted to the senate, on December 16, 1902. As the result of prolonged discussion and deliberation, the senate amended the treaty in several particulars. It increased the reduction of the duty on flour, corn meal and corn imported into Cuba, from 20 per cent to 30 per cent; it made a uniform reduction of 30 per cent on American cotton goods, and inserted a pledge to make no further reduction in our duty on sugar during the life of the treaty—five years. Then a new section was added, which provides that the treaty shall not go into force until approved by the United States congress. This was done at the extra session of the present senate called in March last. As amended, the treaty was ratified by our senate on March 19 and by the senate of Cuba on March 28.

This amendment was inserted because the reduction of American duties by the treaty was construed to involve the constitutional right of the house of representatives over all measures for raising revenue; and because the pledge to make no change in sugar duties for five years certainly requires the assent of the house to make it valid. The present extra session is called to secure the adoption of the treaty by the house. It is to be hoped that body will go at the matter promptly, and conclude it as quickly as possible.

There is no good reason for delay. The subject has been for two years before congress in one way or another. It has been threshed over in discussion, and exploited in the newspapers, until every provision and every argument pro and con, are familiar to everybody. But the matter is not to be allowed to reach a settlement at once, as it should. A number of Democratic brethren have loaded themselves with speeches on the tariff issue, which they think they will need as campaign material in the presidential contest next year. They will fire them off on the floor, and then have them printed for circulation among their admiring constituents. When they have thus provided themselves with what they regard as political ammunition, they will be ready to vote on the treaty.

THE KAISER'S AILMENT.

The people of Germany are by no means at ease concerning the operation performed on the larynx of the Emperor William. True, the physicians certify that the growth was simply a polypus, not malignant, not likely to recur, or to be followed by any evil effects. But their assurances do not remove distrust. The Germans recall the fact that the Emperor's father and mother both died of cancer; that his mother's brother died of cancer; and that in each case there were denials made, every whit as strong as those in the present case, but which were false. Then, too, the disease in his father, the Emperor Frederick, appeared in the larynx, the same organ which in William's case is affected. Time alone can reveal whether the doctors are telling the truth.

THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

The acting adjutant general of the army devotes a large portion of his annual report to a discussion of the new law concerning the volunteer militia. By the way, Gen. Hall fails to distinguished between "militia" and the volunteer militia. Discussing the dependable strength of this force, he remarks that "although the obligation of the officers and men of the militia to respond promptly to a sudden call of the President has been on the statute books for more than a hundred years," and that "neglect to so respond is punishable by such penalties as a court-martial may direct," yet the number of men of the National Guard to respond was but a small proportion of those borne on the company rolls.

There is a confusion of ideas here which is somewhat surprising in a military man. The "militia" of the constitution and of the act of 1792 embraces all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45; and the penalty to which Gen. Hall refers applies only to those who, by draft or otherwise, are called to the colors, and refuse to obey. The National Guard is a purely volunteer organization. The act of enrolling therein does not make a man any more liable to the penalty alluded to than is any other able-bodied man within the specified age-limits. The National Guard is not all of the militia, as Gen. Hall seems to imply; it is a volunteer militia, whose obligation is primarily to the state for the preservation of peace and order; and there has hitherto been really no more legal obligation on its members to enter the national service than rests on any others of proper age. This status is somewhat changed by the Dick law; but the cases referred to by Gen. Hall occurred before that law was enacted.

The recommendations made to Congress regarding the National Guard are excellent. The men should be paid for drill, and the expenses of these organizations in attending annual encampments and any maneuvers should be borne by the general government instead of by the states. The other suggestions are all excellent, and Congress can not do better than to take the advice of the acting adjutant general.

M'CLELLAN'S VICTORY IS MISINTERPRETED

There is a large amount of nonsense talked as to the national aspect of the election of McClellan as mayor of New York city. We are gravely told that his victory was largely due to the opposition of the voters to President Roosevelt's policy regarding trusts. We are assured that his action in the Northern Securities case alarmed "all the financial interests of New York," and that the latter voted for McClellan and Tammany, as a rebuke to the chief executive.

In the name of the prophet—Rats!

Were these assertions fully and entirely true, there is nothing that would so quickly rally the masses of the American people to the support of Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy for renomination and re-election. But let us look at the campaign and its results. Mayor Low was elected two years ago by a fusion of all the decent, anti-Tammany elements of the metropolis, and he was the candidate of the same fusion this year. He was not named nor voted for as a Republican. That party was not responsible for his candidacy. It is true that McClellan is a clean man personally, and that the appeal to the voters in his behalf was made to Democratic party allegiance; but New York is a Democratic city, and a Democratic victory there is as normal and as much to be expected as a Republican victory in Ohio.

The triumph of the Republicans in Ohio was significant, not because they carried the state, but because of the huge plurality. Had McClellan swept Greater New York by a phenomenal plurality, there would have been some political significance to his victory. But he did not. He had 63,00 plurality over Low. But last year that city gave Coler, the Democratic candidate for governor, a plurality of 122,000. McClellan's vote fell off 59,000 in one year. Is that indication of a landslide?

McClellan's election does not indicate a Democratic victory in the Empire state next year at the Presidential election. Last year Coler had, as noted above, a plurality almost double McClellan's in the metropolis, yet he was defeated, Odell having a plurality of 8,803. The state can be carried by the Republicans even when Greater New York goes Democratic by 125,000; and the plurality of McClellan gives no indication of any such victory for his party one year hence.

THE FRIARS' LANDS.

The vexed question of the friars' lands in the Philippines is approaching a satisfactory settlement. The proposition that they must leave the islands was stoutly resisted, but the Vatican finally conceded the evident fact that their usefulness in the islands is at an end, and that for the sake of the Filipinos themselves the friars should go.

Then the negotiations took on another phase. The papal legate at Manila put in a claim to a certain share of the purchase money on behalf of the church, for general uses. The friars fought this claim, and finally fixed their figures at fourteen million dollars. They seem to have included in this their price, plus the amount the church demands. The Vatican considered this exorbitant, and finally, through its influence, the figure is fixed at six millions, for which the United States will acquire all the holdings.

The lands include some of the best estates in Luzon, Cebu and Mindoro, and aggregate 400,000 acres. The Philippine government will raise the purchase money by a bond issue, and then dispose of it to natives, thus obtaining the funds wherewith to liquidate the loan. It is a good thing for the Filipinos to have this matter settled. The friars were the cause of insurrection in the days of Spanish rule, and their removal makes for public peace. Filipinos will come into possession of some of the best lands in the islands, and their ownership will make them supporters of the present government and opponents of insurrectionary movements.

A BLOW AT WATERED STOCKS

The announcement made by the interstate commerce commission, sitting in Chicago, that hereafter, in considering reasonable rates, the actual value of a railroad will govern decisions, is of prime importance to the shipping world. If the commission adheres strictly to this policy, it will be useless for railroad directors to water their property and overstock it, with a view of reducing the ratio of earnings.

Suppose a road, costing $1,000,000, is capitalized at $100,000,000. The directors are bent on making fair returns on the entire capital, but rates that would ensure it would be very unreasonable, when estimated on the earning capacity of the $1,000,000. The action of the commission is to be commended. We are getting so accustomed to the use of big figures that it is easy to overlook facts. When a shipper is asked to help pay on stock that has been watered 100 times its actual value, he is being robbed, and it is the duty of the interstate commerce commission to throw about him the protection that a fair interpretation of the law provides.

SENATOR MORGAN.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, is chairman of the senate committee on interoceanic canals. He is violently opposed to any and every canal project except that whose proposed route goes through Nicaragua. The intensity of his partisanship for this particular route approaches the nature of a religious cult. Especially is he bitter in his opposition to the Panama route; and recent events on the isthmus have but increased the malignancy of his opposition.

Hence it is a necessity to remove him from the chairmanship of that committee, in order to get rid of his factious opposition. The Republican majority of the senate has decided to do this, and to fill the vacancy by the appointment of Senator Hanna. The latter believes in an isthmian canal, and he wishes it constructed at once. He wants the canal for the benefit of commerce, not for the sake of digging it at one particular spot. He is the antipodes of Senator Morgan in this. Morgan's attitude is "Build the canal across Nicaragua, or you shall not build it at all, if I can prevent it."

This change in the chairmanship of the interoceanic canal committee will facilitate matters coming before that body, but it will not prevent Mr. Morgan from indulging in all kinds of opposition on the floor of the senate. He will fight the Panama canal in every way. He will oppose the recognition of the new Republic of Panama, and will fight, tooth and nail, the negotiation of a canal treaty with it. Mr. Morgan seems to have unfortunately reached that stage of old age which is marked by senile stubbornness against everything of which he does not approve. It is to be regretted that this has developed into such an unreasoning opposition to the Panama route.

ARE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The support accorded by the press of the United States to the administration in its attitude on the separation of Colombia and Panama, must be gratifying indeed to President Roosevelt. With few exceptions the newspapers have approved the several steps taken by the government and justified them on the grounds of universal benefit.

Colombia's outrageous plans of brigandage have placed her without the pale of sympathy for the loss of Panama and have diverted to the liliputian republic the well wishes of practically all nations.

A few newspapers profess to see in the entire affair the fine Italian hand of American intrigue. These would have the world believe that Uncle Sam's servants hatched the revolution, nursed it in the bosom of every citizen of the isthmus and brought it into active life just at a time when it would insure the construction of the Panama canal. Others compare the attitude of the United States in recognizing the de facto government with Great Britain when she recognized the South as a belligerent, and assume with virtuous air that the administration is violating a great principle of international law. These newspapers have been hostile to President Roosevelt from the day he acquired executive authority and they are merely searching for the weak point in his armor.

But the people are with the press in this matter. The great majority know that the President is doing as his conscience and patriotism dictate. The world needs the canal. Colombia blocked the way. The Panama revolution apparently removes the blockade. Shall this country split hairs over fine points of international law, when there is but one human side to the question?

THE IRISH LAND LAW.

The new land purchase act for Ireland became operative on November 1, though arrangements to carry out its provisions have been making between some landlords and teants ever since it became a law by receiving the signature of the king.

The conceded evil at the bottom of the condition of chronic distress among the Irish peasantry has been "alien landlordism"—the owning of vast tracts of land by titled men and commoners who reside in England or on the Continent, and manage their estates through agents. The land law makes provision for the buying of their holdings by the Irish tenants, the government making the purchase, and giving the buyers long time to make the payments. Virtually it enables a tenant to pay for his land through his annual rent payments.

Take, for example, the case of the lands of the Duke of Leinster, who is a minor, and whose estate is therefore managed by trustees. The land area is very large, and the government will advance over five million dollars to enable the Irish tenants to buy the lands they now rent. They will pay for it in yearly installments, each less than the amount of rent each has paid, and at the end of 68 years the tenants—or their successors—will own the property.

The particular usefulness of the law is its provision for bridging over the difference between what the landlord thinks he should have for his land, and what the tenants are willing to pay. Of course these matters are decided by a form of arbitration; and in the case of the Leinster estates, the duke receives a lump sum of $720,000, which represents the difference between the total price he will obtain for the lands and that which the tenants will eventually pay. The British taxpayers will foot the bill for these differences, which will amount to a huge aggregate, and there will be plenty of grumbling over it in England and Scotland.

The operations of the land act will turn Ireland from a land of farm tenants into one of small proprietary farmers. Already John Redmond and the other Irish leaders are warning the young people against emigrating, and telling them the Irish peasant will now have a better chance in Ireland than in America.

OUR SAILORS ARE NATIVE-BORN

There is a moss-grown error prevalent in Europe that the men of the American navy are chiefly foreigners. The Spanish officials loudly proclaimed this in their bloviating pronunciamentos at the opening of hostilities in 1898; and in England it is the current belief that the splendid marksmanship shown by the navy in that conflict, was because the most of the gunners were deserters from the British navy!

Secretary Moody thinks it is time that this ancient falsehood shall be silenced. He publishes the fact that the official record of enlistments shows that 80 per cent of the enlisted men in the United States navy are native-born Americans, ten per cent are naturalized citizens, and the remaining ten per cent, mostly cooks, stewards and musicians, are aliens. These facts should be circulated across the herring-pond, for the benefit of the people who can't imagine that anything of the best can belong outside of Europe.

A TIP 6,000 YEARS OLD.

The value of a "tip" does not necessarily depend upon its freshness. It is good so long as no one gets hold of it. An expedition recently left London for Egypt, organized by a firm of mining engineers, to search systematically for gold and precious stones in the western part of the Libyan desert. The tip was obtained from a papyrus in the British Museum, written 4,000 B. C., and is therefore about 6,000 years old.

The area to be explored contains over 40,000 square miles—about equal to the state of Ohio. The surface consists of vast rolling plateaus, covered with sand or gravel, but there are a number of valleys in which water is found, and which support a moderate population of Arabs. This vast region has not been explored since the Mohammedan conquest. Their special destination is an oasis called by ancient writers the Valley of the Kings, which is stated, in the papyrus, to be rich in gold and precious stones.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

Panama Fully Recognized.

President Roosevelt has formally received M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla "in the capacity of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the republic of Panama." That little state is thus given political recognition and received by the United States into the family of sovereign nations. It is conceded to possess treaty-making powers. It has the right to treat with this government for the construction of an inter-oceanic canal.

At last the canal is in sight. In the words of the new envoy, both Panama and the United States are united in a "common and ardent desire to see at last the accomplishment of the heroic enterprise for piercing the barrier of the Andes. The two governments should have little trouble and consume little time in agreeing upon terms on which the canal shall be dug.

The agrement signed, let the construction straightway begin. Then let such as will hold up the actual beginning of the interoceanic canal as an issue to discredit Theodore Roosevelt before the American people—a people who for a century have hoped and planned for an isthmian canal.

Re-wrote Canal Section.

The events at the itshmus of Panama have caused the President to rewrite that part of his message to the regular session of congress concerning the canal treaty with Colombia. The President wrote that high authorities on national law had decided that no treaty is necessary, and made the threat that when the right was decided upon no one would be allowed to interfere in the government's policy.

Tariff Struggle in England.

The revived issue of free trade and protection has so stirred the English people that now the two sides can with difficulty be prevented from breaking up each other's meetings and smashing each other's heads. Yet thirty years ago, when a supporter urged Lord Beaconsfield to make protection a Tory policy, he answered: "Protection is dead;" and when it was urged upon him that it might have undergone a resurrection he further replied: "Protection is not only dead but damned." Now we see plainly enough that he was mistaken. With the remainder of civilized nations protecting their industries by a tariff, England has reached the point where it is necessary for her to do the same thing, or lose her place among industrial nations.

Prospects for Next Year.

An elaborate set of deductions from the last general election in the forty-five states has been made by the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune which presage Republican success next year. The Republicans carried thirty states and the Democrats fifteen. It is significant of feeling about this year's election in Rhode Island that this state is counted as Republican, although the Democrats did elect one candidate on their ticket. The states carried by Republicans have 314 electoral votes; the Democratic ones only 162. A comparison with the election of 1900 shows the loss of Maryland to the Republicans, who have gained Colorado, Idaho and Montana. Those who have been laboring over these deductions, which are certainly interesting, point out that since the Republican party was organized, the party carrying those states that have a majority of the electoral vote at the election just prior to the presidential campaign has won in the presidential year also, with the exception of 1876. These deductions, by the way, confirm the popular impression that most signs point to Republican success next year.

What Does Russia Want?

It is said that the famous ready-made City of Dalny, which the Russians built on the Yellow Sea to secure an ice-free port on the Pacific, is a failure so far as that purpose goes. A huge and costly breakwater was built to protect the water front of the city, but now the still water inside the sea-wall freezes solid in the winter and the port is sealed to navigation. This talk comes from St. Petersburg. Beware the Bear when he walks—and talks!

The Panama Minister.

M. Bunau-Varilla, the minister of Panama to Washington, is a distinguished engineer who has solved some of the most difficult problems of the Panama canal. He mastered the Chagres river, and solved the difficulties of the Culebra cut. He is honored in France and may well be honored in America as a man of resource and ability who is anxious that the Isthmus of Panama be saved to peaceful commerce under the guardianship of the American flag.

The Chicago Strike.

The strike of the Chicago street railway employes differs little in its causes from the multitude of strikes which have occurred and are occurring during the passing period of industrial unrest. In view of its typical character, therefore, it may be of interest to give briefly the demands of the men and the answers of the company.

The first demand is for increased pay, electric cars, 28 cents an hour; cable trains, $2.80 a day; trailer conductors, $2.49. Answer—Increase not possible. Advances given a year ago, and conditions remain the same.

Working day not to exceed eleven hours; minimum, ten hours. Refused on the ground of obligation to the traveling public. Arbitration demanded and conceded.

All employes to be union men. Refused on the ground that it would give the union "complete control of the selection, employment, retention in service, and discipline of employes."

Recognition of union officials. Granted.

The company to reimburse any union man upon reinstatement if suspension is proved unjust. Refused, the company holding that it "will not unjustly suspend of discharge any man."

Men to be permitted to register a week in advance for days off duty. Granted so far as it does not interfere with the service.

The company to pay for medical attendance and all time lost owing to injury on duty. Refused on the ground that the company cannot undertake so extensive an insurance scheme.

The principal demands in the above list, it will be seen, are an increase in wages and a closed service—that is, non-union men to be debarred from employment. Whether the men are receiving sufficient pay or not is a question that can be best answered by those acquainted with local conditions. Living in Chicago, especially the rent of comfortable homes, is high, and certainly $2.80 a day does not seem excessive. And yet, at a time when thousands of men connected with railroads and other industries are being discharged, it may be regarded as much better than nothing.

The demand for an exclusive union service is the crux of the whole situation in this and most other cases. This is a demand so comparatively new and contrary to the traditions and principles of the American people that they can not reconcile themselves to its acceptance. It is to be hoped that some way of coming to an amicable agreement upon the question may be found; some plan which, while leaving the unions free to enjoy the legitimate fruits of organization, will, at the same time, conserve the independence, freedom and natural and constitutional rights of the non-attached workingmen.

NATURAL BRIDGE OF STONE

The most remarkable natural bridge of its kind in the world is shown in the accompanying photograph—a mere slice of rock spanning a gorge. It is lo-cated in Arizona. Unquestionably it was formed by a stream, which, beginning with a mere rill of water, bored a hole below and enlarged it until a canyon was excavated beneath, leaving the bridge above.

THE FORGE AT GRETNA GREEN

All the world knows Gretna Green by reputation, at least. The accompanying photograph shows the curious old smithy, the scene of thousands of more or less romantic unions. It was here, just over the English border, that eloping couples used to be married according to Scotch law. For many years couples were married here to the number of from three hundred to four hundred a year.

Current Events.

International freight ship combine proposed at Liverpool to improve trade.

Miss Lily Bengert, Baltimore (Md.) high school student, seriously beaten by classmates for talebearing.

Attorney General Knox will be asked by negro Sociological society to defend the federal constitution against attacks made on fifteenth amendment.

Settlement of Philippine friars' land claims probable before Governor Taft sails from Manila on December 2; proportion of price to be paid to Rome is chief difference.

San Domingo revolutionists refused recognition by United States Minister Powell, following their notice that President Wos y Gil's engagements would not be kept.

United States Steel company's pay roll will be reduced $15,000,000 annually under retrenchment plans; agreement reached at New York to maintain prices.

Mrs. Edith Jackson Hollis, aged 25 and member of prominent Dover (Del.) family, while insane killed her husband and then confessed to her brother-in-law.

Denver (Colo.) threatened with coal famine because of miners' strike and business men will appeal to President Roosevelt to act as mediator; state's supply exhausted.

Anti-tariff speeches delivered by Lord Hugh Cecil and Winston Churchill at Birmingham, Joseph Chamberlain's home city, while 40,000 of his adherents cheered him outside.

Congressman Boutell, of Chicago, will be appointed by Speaker Cannon to membership on ways and means committee; Cuban treaty to be pushed and currency let alone.

Pope Pius at his first public consistory makes Mgr. Merry del Val and four others cardinals.

Lebaudy's balloon sails 46 miles in an hour and forty-one minutes, landing safely in Paris.

Arson is suspected at Albia, Iowa, where two fires break out simultaneously and destroy $250,000 worth of property.

Senator Hoar has introduced a bill setting aside 140,000,000 acres of land to provide homes for worthy unfortunates.

Democratic leaders in southern states say there is little sentiment in favor of Grover Cleveland for the presidential nomination.

Speaker Cannon appoints Representative Boutell to the ways and means committee, which will consider the bill giving effect to the Cuban treaty.

Unexplained explosion destroys the New York dog pound, injures five men, one probably fatally, and kills hundreds of dogs confined in the place.

Senator Hansborough has introduced a bill calculated to facilitate business in the senate by doing away with ancient customs which take up much time.

Recent experiments again demonstrate that, in order to get the best beef, cattle must be bred with special reference to their meat-producing qualities.

Lake Bluff, 32 miles north of Chicago, is recommended by Secretary Moody and a special commission as the best spot for the new naval training station.

Rockefellers, according to the belief of a large element in Wall street, are engaged in a monster coup to secure control not only of the United States Steel Corporation, but also of the Pennsylvania railroad.

In all probability the senate will receive the new canal treaty in two or three weeks. The administration will ask for a strip ten miles wide, probably under a perpetual lease, but it is expected that M. Bunau-Varilla, who really rules Panama, will sign whatever he is asked to put his hand to.

Attempt to secure evidence of an agreement to increase freight rates alarms representatives of southeastern roads in the hearing before the interstate commerce commission. Commissioner Prouty promises a personal complaint if evidence of a criminal violation of the law is found.

National Bureau of Labor has completed statistics showing that the cost of living has increased 16 per cent in the United States since 1896.

Russian and imperial Chinese troops are reported to have fought. The Russians claim to have believed that the Chinese troops were merely robbers.

Czar's visit to Germany and France results in giving the Lamsdorff party ascendency in the Russian council and tends toward peace in the far east.

Physicians have ordered the kaiser to refrain from talking, riding and eating highly seasoned foods and drinks. Reports from the palace are of a cheerful nature.

Chairman Hanna of the Republican national committee has issued a call for the members to meet in Washington on Dec. 11 to choose a place and time for the next convention.

Wheat blockade, which has been severe in Kansas, is being raised by the extraordinary efforts of the railroads, trains of 50 cars with double engine power being rushed to Kansas City and Chicago.

Rough draft of President Roosevelt's message to congress is cited as conclusive proof that the United States government had no part in the revolt in Panama, as the administration had outlined quite a different plan for proceeding with the canal project.

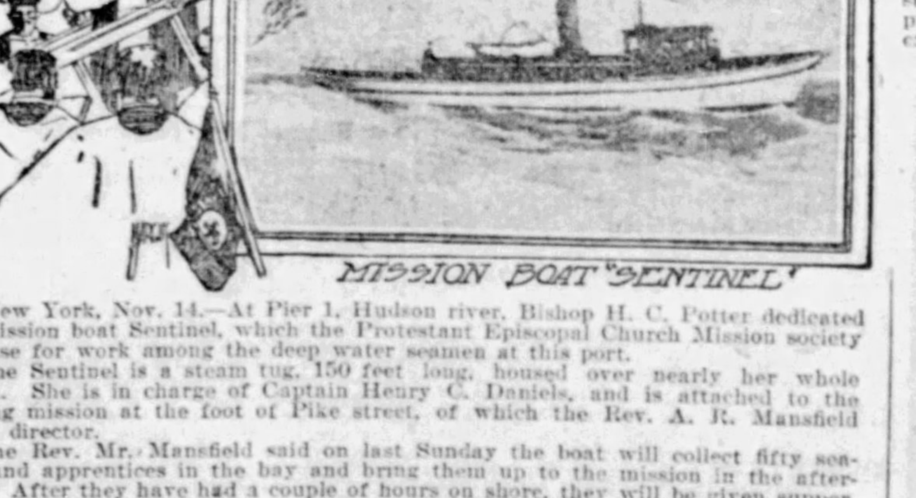
BUNAU-VARILLA EMPOWERED TO NEGOTIATE CANAL TREATY

PHILIPPE BUNAU-VARILLA.

Washington, Nov. 13.—A cablegram that has been received at the state department from the Isthmus of Panama, gives notice from acting Consul General Ehrman, at Panama, that Philippe Bunau-Varilla, the Panama minister to Washington, is the person charged by his government with power to negotiate a canal treaty with the government of the United States, and that Messrs. Boyd and Amador, the commissioners who sailed two days ago for Wahington, were charged with other missions, and would only act in an advisory capacity as to the treaty.

M. Bunau-Varilla is disposed to put forth every effort to hasten the treaty negotiations.

MISSION BOAT IN NEW YORK HARBOR



MISSION BOAT "SENTINEL"

New York, Nov. 14.—At Pier 1, Hudson river, Bishop H. C. Potter dedicated the mission boat Sentinel, which the Protestant Episcopal Church Mission society will use for work among the deep water seamen at this port.

The Sentinel is a steam tug, 150 feet long, housed over nearly her whole length. She is in charge of Captain Henry C. Daniels, and is attached to the floating mission at the foot of Pike street, of which the Rev. A. R. Mansfield is the director.

The Rev. Mr. Mansfield said on last Sunday the boat will collect fifty seamen and apprentices in the bay and bring them up to the mission in the afternoon. After they have had a couple of hours on shore, they will be given supper.

Consolation.

First Poet—I have sent many poems to the Quarterly, but they always come back.

Second Poet—That's because you write on both sides of the paper. Since I took to writing only on one side, my offerings are invariably retained. I understand that the back of the paper is utilized by the office writers of the Quarterly. That is better than to have one's works wholly rejected.—Boston Transcript.

LIFEBOAT PULPIT.

In one of the seamen's missions in London a pulpit has recently been installed in exact imitation of a ship. The pulpit is built of oak and is constructed exactly like the prow of a ship. The design follows the line of the ships of the ancient Vikings. The pulpit is the gift of the commodore and officers of the flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers which are used as a schoolship at Medway, England.

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After Investigating all Known Methods We Believe There is Nothing to Equal "Calthos"—It Cures at Home.

To prove it, Full 5 Days' Trial Treatment will be sent Free (by sealed mail) to any Needy man. Send for it today. No C. O. D. or Prescription Scheme.

This paper is authorized to say that if any middle-aged or old man who does not feel himself as capable today as when he was in his twenties, or any young man who is not as perfect as he knows he ought to be, will write in confidence to the Von Mohl Co., of Cincinnati, they will be glad to send each man who writes them a full 5 day's trial treatment of "Calthos," the great remedy for weak and nervous men, discovered by that celebrated French scientist, Prof. Jules Laborde. This is the very remedy that has cured so many thousands of men of all ages, who through errors in youth, excesses in later life and still other causes, had become weaklings of the most embarrassing kind. It instantly restored to them this power which they had lost and gave them back again the vigor, confidence and ambition of younger days, and all privately in their own home. It is the only remedy of its kind sanctioned by the French and German armies, and the Von Mohl Co. has the sole distributing rights for America.

There is nothing whatsoever behind this offer to send you a 5 days' trial treatment free. It means that and nothing more. It is no C. O. D. prescription or deposit scheme, as this concern is too large to resort to such nefarious methods. And while others are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars every year in advertising, the Von Mohl Co. puts its spare money into free trial treatments, which it sends out broadcast to all men who send their name and address, and in this way they not only prove the value of Calthos, but they do mankind some good. You surely need this great discovery if you suffer from Lost Manhood, Emissions, Prematurity, Spermatorrhoea, Varicocele, Enlargement of the Prostate Gland, Lack of Virile Power, Hydrocele, Impotency; if you are bashful, timid in the company of ladies, if you lack confidence in your powers, if you are not socially as attractive as you used to be, if you are getting to be a "woman hater." Calthos will get your blood to circulating to the desired spot, your nerves to tingling with renewed ambition, your muscles enlarged with increasing power; it will stop the drains, create healthy life force, invigorate the flabby parts and make you once again see life as you saw it in your prime, and as every vigorous man sees it throughout life. It will be a permanent cure and accomplished privately in your own home.

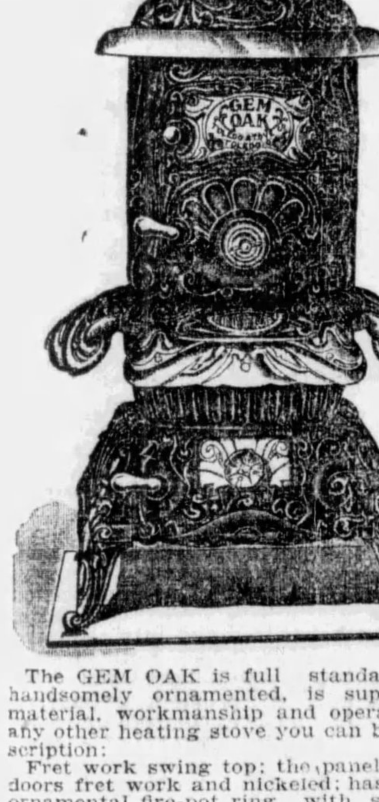
You may think you have tried your level best to be cured, you may have spent money on this thing and that without good results, but until you send for the free trial treatment of Calthos and see for yourself what wonderful good it does you, you cannot say with a clear conscience that you have done your full duty to yourself. Calthos has permanently cured thousands who have tried "everything else." It will cure you if only you will be thoughtful enough to send for it. Do so today sure and they will send you free by sealed mail, besides the 5 days' trial treatment, many interesting illustrated books on the subject, all in plain wrapper and sealed against inspection. Do not hesitate to write, as they are only too glad to do this for any suffering man and you should not rest content until you find out by actual trial if Calthos can cure you. Write today in full confidence.

The Von Mohl Co., 745 B, Largest Importers of Standard Preparations in the United States. **Cincinnati, O.**

Keep Warm With The Blade's

Gem Oak Heater

The best all-around heater on the market. The cheapest. Our price.............. **$11.00**
Stands five feet high.



The GEM OAK is full standard size, handsomely ornamented, is superior in material, workmanship and operation to any other heating stove you can buy. Description:

Fret work swing top; the panels on the doors fret work and nickeled; has a large, ornamental fire-pot ring, with side foot rail suspended from the fire-pot ring, made in three sections, and is interchangeable; shaker-draw center grate for coal, double section; cut-off grate for wood; steel nickel plated top ring; nickel plated knobs and foot rails, with a large wired and bailed ash-pan; shaker and lifter. The body is made out of 16-gauge black planished steel, made especially for Oak stoves.

This stove will give you great satisfaction and excellent service.

These stoves are carefully crated and shipped by freight. Purchaser pays freight on receipt of goods.

If you need a heating stove, this is the one for you to buy.

Our Price for this Gem Oak Heater and the Weekly Blade one year is only.............. **$11**

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Box Head at.............. **$15** Drop Head at.............. **$16**

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Misses Seven-Gored Skirt, No. 9105

Many of the new skirts are made of materials that have body enough to be finished without lining. In the fancy models they are very satisfactory. The skirt shown here is developed in dark gray zibeline, finished in strictly tailor style with machine stitching.

It is shaped with seven gores fitted smoothly around the waist and hips

9105—Misses' Seven Gored Tucked Skirt.
12, 14 and 16 years.

without darts. The closing is made invisibly at the center back under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed to present a perfectly plain appearance.

Two tucks are arranged at the front edge of the side and back gores, and stitched down more than half way. Below the stitching they fall in plaited folds, providing additional fulness at the hem.

The skirt is closely adjusted from the belt to knee, but flares smartly at the lower edge. The petticoats worn beneath these skirts should have one or two very full flounces and be almost as long as the skirt in order to keep it out well around the bottom.

Skirts in this style are made of ladies' cloth, tweed, cheviot, melton or homespun. If a fancy effect is desired bands of braid may be applied on the plain spaces between the tucks.

To make the skirt for a miss of fourteen years will require three yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9105, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt, No. 9151

Gray and blue polka dot barege is used for this graceful skirt, with stitched bands of blue panne for trimming.

It is shaped with seven well-proportioned gores, fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. The skirt closes invisibly at the center back in habit style.

"Envelope" laps at the top of the front and side gores are fastened securely with small velvet buttons. The points form a simulated yoke that is deep in front and graduates toward the back.

A sheath effect is maintained to the knee, and below that point each gore flares, giving a smart sweep to the skirt at the floor. It touches in front and has a graceful dip at the back.

Straps of stitched panne are applied at the lower part of each seam and the back seam is completely covered with a band of panne. Skirts in this style with long, graceful lines are universally be-

9151—Ladies' Seven Gored Skirt.
22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 in. waist.

coming and more fashionable than flounce skirts this season.

Velvet, corduroy, zibeline, light weight cloths and silks are appropriate materials for this mode. Some skirts are made with trimming bands of self fabric; others have contrasting material.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require 5¼ yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9151, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Ladies' Coat, With Cape, No. 9154

So many of the new outside garments for fall and winter wear are three-quar-

9154—Ladies' Coat with Cape.
32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust

ter length that short coats are apt to create comment. There are, however, some very smart short coats among the new imported models.

The illustration shows one of these developed in nickel gray panne zibeline with gray velvet and embroidered white broadcloth for trimming. It is tight-fitting in the back and under the arms.

Semi-fitted single-darted fronts fasten in double-breasted style with nickel buttons. The neck is finished without a collar and piped with velvet. Large buttons with fancy pendants decorate the fronts.

The back extends from neck to belt tapering at the belt in a becoming manner. A fancy cape is adjusted closely over the shoulders and shaped in decided points back and front.

One-piece sleeves are shaped with inside seams only, fit the upper arm well and are very wide at the lower edge. Here they are gathered and arranged on tight gauntlet cuffs of panne. They droop gracefully at the back.

Coats in this style may be used as separate outside garments or made of the same materials as the skirt worn beneath. Heavy cloaking, broadcloth, melton, corded silk, or velvet are appropriate fabrics. Lace capes are used on the more dressy coats, while others have capes and cuffs of self fabric elaborately braided.

To make the coat in the medium size will require 2¼ yards of material 54 inches wide with one yard of trimming. The pattern, No. 9154, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Girls' Dress, No. 9139.

Some shades of gray are too somber for little folks, but the new nickel grays are very light and pretty, making suitable costumes for girls.

Henrietta in nickel gray is here trimmed with white lace and marine blue velvet. The lining body portion closes in the center back and is faced with lace to simulate a plastron. This is completed with a satin collar.

The blouse fits smoothly across the shoulders back and front, falling loosely over the narrow velvet belt. The fronts cross in slightly double-breasted style below the shield.

A fancy velvet collar is included in the neck seam at the back and extends in long narrow revers that finish the front edges, fastening at the left side.

The sleeve is made in two portions, a narrow upper which is pointed at the elbow and a wide under. The fulness in the under is gathered and arranged around the point in the upper. Darts at the back of the sleeves dispose of the fulness below the elbow and fit the sleeves closely at that point.

Clusters of forward-turning tucks in the skirt alternate with broad, plain spaces. The tucks are taped part way down and provide additional flare at the hem, which is trimmed with lace.

The sleeve closes at the back under two inverted plaits and is attached to the

9139—Girl's Dress.
6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

waist portion. Dresses in this syle are made of covert, serge, flannel and cashmere, with contrasting material for trimming.

To make the dress for a girl of 8 years will require 3 yards of material 36 inches wide, and ½ yard of lace ¾ yard of velvet for trimming. The pattern, No. 9139, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Girls' Coat, Fancy Collar, No. 9149

This stylish coat of biscuit-colored zibeline is trimmed with white lace and brown velvet ribbon. It is simply adjusted with shoulder and side back seams and closes in slightly double-breated style with small velvet buttons.

The neck is made without a collar and finished with a piping of velvet. An inverted box plait at the center back is flatly pressed, but flares smartly at the lower edge. The garment fits well on

9149—Girls' Coat with Fancy Collar.
4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

the shoulders and hangs loosely in box effect to the hem.

Extensions added at the back of the front portions below the waist are arranged in backward-turning plaits, which provide additional fulness to the skirt part of the coat.

A fancy collar of lace extends over the shoulders in a becoming manner, and has long tabs on each side, back and front. The ends of the short and long tabs are shaped in points that are finished with large balls of brown chenille.

One-piece bishop sleeves fit the upper arm closely and are very wide at the wrist, where the fulness is arranged on lace cuffs. These have tabs back and front to correspond with the shaping of the collar. Velvet pipings are effectively used on collar and cuffs.

Coats in this style are made of corduroy, velvet, satin faced cloth, melton and heavy cloaking. As a rule the collar is of contrasting material, but if not, it should be braided or finished with narrow bands of lace.

To make the coat for a girl of 8 years will require 1¾ yards of material 44-inches wide, with ¾ yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9149, is cut in sizes for girls 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Address as follows, including the rice of the pattern ordered:
PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO

IN DOMINICA.

Progress of the Revolution in Hayti.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Nov. 11.—Further advices from Monte Cristi, Santo Domingo, from which place it was reported yesterday that the capital of that republic, San Domingo, had capitulated to the revolutionists and that General Jiminez had been proclaimed president, say that during the last hours of the fighting in the city of San Domingo was threatened with bombardment as a result of the resistance of the government troops.

A dispatch received in Paris last night from Cape Haytien announced that after three days' fighting the president of Santo Domingo, General Wos y Gil, took refuge in the German consulate at San Domingo. It was added that the revolution was considered to be at an end.

San Domingo, Republic of Santo Domingo, Tuesday, Nov. 10.—The city is closely besieged by the revolutionists and commerce is paralyzed.

Firing around San Domingo continues. Many shells are falling into the city.

The political situation is unchanged.

The German warships Panther and Gazelle are here.

Previous to beginning the bombardment of San Domingo the revolutionists notified the diplomatic corps and the consular officers that they had previously served notice on the Dominican gvernment that the forces of the revolution intended to adopt all means, including a bombardment in their efforts to capture the city. The representatives of the powers met today and decided that they could only hold communications with the legally established government of the country.

General Paul Cabrera, at the head of 800 revolutionists with six pieces of artillery and a treasure chest containing $4,000, arrived yesterday before the city.

The situation here is becoming very critical and the presence of more warships at San Domingo is required. The guard for the German consulate, which was landed from the cruisers of Germany, now in port, is carrying on communication by means of a signal station which has been erected over the consulate. The German steamer Athen, which was prevented some days ago from landing her cargo at San Pedro de Macoris, has, under the protection of a German cruiser, succeeded in landing her freight at that port and has proceeded to the northern ports of Santo Domingo for which she has cargo and passengers.

The Athen has a German escort with her in order to facilitate the discharging of her freight.

A DISGRACED GENERAL.

Moscow, Nov. 12.—General Dragomiroff, the retired governor general of Kieff, has left here for his estates, the czar having no further use for his services. The circumstances of the summary dismissal of General Dragomiroff have just leaked out. They strikingly illustrate the humanitarian ideas of the Russian ruler. Dragomiroff, who enjoyed unbounded favor at court and was the most popular man in the Russian army, lost favor and his office because he did did not show moderation in quelling the recent strike riots at Kieff, which practically involved the working people of the town. Hearing that the strikers might cause a repetition of the Kisheneff scenes, Dragomiroff called out the artillery and caused a wholesale slaughter of the rioters. It is said that several hundred of them were killed. When the czar heard the facts he at once dismissed Dragomiroff with the words: "I cannot have that man at Kieff any longer. His hands are stained with human blood."

TURKEY YIELDS.

Constantinople, Nov. 13.—Tewfik Pasha, the foreign minister, called on the Austrian and Russian ambassadors yesterday and notified them that the porte's reply to the latest note of the two powers on the subject of reforms in Macedonia would speedily be presented and that it would be satisfactory. This is in accordance with the views of the grand vizier, who opposed the previous rejection of the reform scheme and, consequently, was threatened with the deprivation of his office. His position now is secure.

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NEW SAYINGS OF JESUS

Papyri Dating From the Second Century.

London, Nov. 14.—Many hitherto unknown sayings of Jesus Christ have been discovered in Egypt by archaeologists who have dug up papyri, buried since the second century, 100 miles south of Cairo. Dr. Bernard P. Grenfell, who has been engaged in Egyptian excavations since 1894, at the general meeting of the Egypt exploration fund here yesterday, gave the following details: Accompanied by Dr. Hunt, Dr. Grenfell found a rich Ptolemaic necropolis at El Hibeh. The bulk of the documents from one mound consisted of a collection of sayings of Jesus. They are all introduced with the words "Jesus saith," and for the most part are new. The ends of the lines, unfortunately, are often obliterated. Apparently all the sayings were addressed to St. Thomas. One of the most remarkable is: "Let not him that seeketh cease from his search until he finds, and when he finds he shall wonder; wondering he shall reach the kingdom, that is, the kingdom of heaven, and when he reaches the kingdom he shall have rest." Dr. Grenfell remarked that enormous interest would be aroused by the discoveries on account of the variations they disclosed from accepted texts. One variant of the mystical sayings, recorded in St. Luke, "The kingdom of God is within you," was of great value as the saying in the papyrus appeared in quite different surroundings from those attributed to it by the evangelist and extended far into another region.

According to Dr. Grenfell these sayings formed the new gospel which is traditionally associated with St. Thomas.

An interesting variation of the gospel according to St. Luke, eleventh chapter, and fifty-second verse ("Woe unto you, lawyers. For ye have taken away the key of knowledge; ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye hindered"), reads in the papyrus:

"Ye have hidden the key of knowledge, ye entered not yourselves and to them that were entering in ye did not open."

Another fragment contained a discourse of Christ, closely related to passages of the sermon on the mount, and a conversation between Christ and His disciples, in which Christ answers a question as to when his kingdom will be realized, saying:

"When ye return to the state of innocence which existed before the fall."

A valuable find was made in papyri written in Latin, giving the text of the Epistle to the Hebrews, and an epitome of Livy's six lost books. This, with other papyri covering the period 150-137 B. C., throw much new and valuable information on the history of the world and marked the recovery of hitherto lost classical literature of Egypt. A quaint instance of the business methods in vogue in 137 A. D. is shown in the discovery of an amusing contract whereby a slave boy was to be taught shorthand for 120 drachmae. The payment was arranged on a thoroughly business-like basis, 40 drachmae down, forty on satisfactory evidence of progress and forty on the attainment of proficiency.

TO OPPOSE SMOOT.

Washington, Nov. 16.—John G. Carlisle, former secretary of the treasury, who has been employed by the leaders of the opposition to the seating of Reed Smoot as senator from Utah to conduct the investigation of that case before the committee on privileges and elections, is heart and soul in his work.

Who is to pay the large fee Mr. Carlisle is said to have demanded is not

JOHN G CARLISLE

known, and this only tends to increase the interest in the matter.

It is intimated, however, that the money for the contest is to be provided jointly by numerous religious and semi-religious bodies.

It is given out by a Democratic senator from the West that one of Mr. Carlisle's main efforts will be to establish the truth of a report that Senator Hanna and Perry S. Heath, as chairman and secretary respectively, of the Republican national committee, pledged immunity to the Mormons on condition that the electoral vote of Utah be given to Mr. McKinley in 1900.

An effort will also be made by Mr. Carlisle to prove that Senator Smoot, who is one of the twelve apostles of the Mormon church, practices polygamy, in spite of his denials to the contrary.

CHINA IS AGGRESSIVE.

Moscow, Nov. 16.—The Russian military reoccupation of Mukden, Manchuria, has caused such tension and has aroused such an aggressive attitude on the part of China, that the continued dispatch of troops to the far east, it is now said, is to be directed against China despite the pacific turn of the Russo-Japanese dispute. Troops totaling 250,000 were ordered to the far east when hostilities appeared imminent, and they are being continually drafted from the government of Moscow and the nine surrounding provinces. With the troops already in the far east this will give Russia an overwhelming force wtih which to overawe China.

THE VENEZUELA CASE.

The Hague, Nov. 13.—The Venezuelan arbitration tribunal adjourned today sine die, the arguments having been concluded. The court will now consider its decision and will notify those interested of

The closing proceedings were brief. Replying for the United States, Judge Penfield, solicitor of the State department, maintained that the blockading powers, in the protocol of February 13, abandoned all claims for privileged treatment. The United States, he declared, would remain faithful to the cause of arbitration even though the decision rendered is unfavored to America. Counsel was confident the tribunal's verdict would prove satisfactory to the conscience of the civilized world.

SOLID FOR ROOSEVELT.

Washington, Nov. 11. — President Roosevelt today received the following telegram:

"Juneau, Alaska, Nov. 10, 1903.
"The President, Washington:
"Territorial convention today elected J. G. Reid, Charles S. Johnson, William T. Perkins, W. D. Grant, J. W. Ivey, Oscar Foote delegates national convention. Instructed for Roosevelt.
(Signed) "JOHN G. REID,
"National Committeeman."

PANAMA ENVOY

Officially Received by the President on Last Friday.

Washington, Nov. 13.—President Roosevelt today formally received M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, the duly accredited envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Panama to the United States.

The reception of the minister marked the birth of the new republic of Panama into the family of nations and paved the way for negotiations between the United States and the infant republic precisely as they may be conducted between any two sovereign nations.

The ceremony incident to the reception of Minister Bunau-Varilla and the presentation of his credentials occurred in the Blue Room of the White House at 9:30 o'clock this morning. At a few minutes before that hour Minister Bunau-Varilla, accompanied by Secretary of State Hay in the latter's state carriage, arrived at the White House. The secretary's carriage was followed by a landeau, the only occupant of which was Minister Bunau-Varilla's young son. Secretary Hay and the new minister both attired in conventional morning dress entered the White House, accompanied by the minister's son, and were shown into the Blue Room. They were joined almost immediately by the President and Secretary Loeb. Secretary Hay formally presented M. Bunau-Varilla to President Roosevelt as the accredited minister of the republic of Panama. Minister Bunau-Varilla, in presenting his credentials, delivered a brief address to which the President fittingly responded. The exchange of addresses was impressive, by reason of the circumstances and the addresses themselves are regarded as felicitious and patriotic. Minister Bunau-Varilla spoke as follows:

"Mr. President:—In according to the minister plenipotentiary of the republic of Panama the honor of presenting to you his letters of credence, you admit into the family of nations the weakest and the latest-born of the republics of the new world.

"It owes its existence to the outburst of the indignant grief which stirred the hearts of the citizens of the isthmus on beholding the despotic action which sought to forbid their country from fulfilling the destinies vouchsafed to it by Providence. In conceding its right to exist, Mr. President, you put an end to what appeared to be the interminable controversy as to the rival waterways, and you definitely inaugurate the era of the achievement of the Panama canal.

"From this time forth, the determination of the fate of the canal depends upon two elements alone, now brought face to face—singularly unlike as regards their authority and power, but wholly equal in their common and ardent desire to see at last the accomplishment of the heroic enterprise for piercing the mountain-barrier of the Andes.

"The highway from Europe to Asia, following the pathway of the sun, is now to be realized.

"The early attempts to find such a way, unexpectedly resulted in the greatest of all historic achievements—the discovery of America. Centuries have since rolled by, but the pathway sought has hitherto remained in the realm of dreams. Today, Mr. President, in response to your summons, it becomes a reality."

In response, President Roosevelt said:

"Mr. Minister: I am much gratified to receive the letters whereby you are accredited to the government of the United States in the capacity of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama.

"In accordance with its long-established rule, this government has taken cognizance of the act of the ancient territory of Panama in reasserting the right of self-control, and, seeing in the recent events on the isthmus an unopposed expression of the will of the people of Panama, and the confirmation of their declared independence by the institution of a de facto government, Republican in form and spirit, and alike able and resolved to discharge the obligations pertaining to sovereignty, we have entered into relations with the new republic. It is fitting that we should do so now, as we did nearly a century ago, when the Latin peoples of America proclaimed the right of popular government, and it is equally fitting that the United States should, now as then, be the first to stretch out the hand of fellowship and to observe toward the new-born state, the rules of equal intercourse that regulate the relations of sovereignties toward one another.

"I feel that I express the wish of my countrymen in assuring you, and through you the people of the republic of Panama, of our earnest hope and desire that stability and prosperity shall attend the new state, and that, in harmony with the United States, it may be the providential instrument of untold benefit to the civilized world through the opening of a highway of universal commerce across its exceptionally favored territory.

"For yourself, Mr. Minister, I wish success in the discharge of the important mission to which you have been called."

After a brief chat and the exchange of personal felicitations, Secretary Hay and Minister Bunau-Varilla withdrew. The latter, accompanied by his son, drove in the landeau directly to his hotel, while Secretary Hay returned to the State department.

To Honor Steuben.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Senator Clapp has introduced a bill appropriating $50,000 for a suitable manument in Washington to General Frederick William Augustus Steuben, of the Revolutionary war.

BAD HABITS

Improper Food Often Leads to Tobacco and Drink.

Improper food creates abnormal tastes and there are many cases on the medical records where the liquor habit and tobacco habit have been caused by wrong food and have easily been cured by the use of scientific food Grape-Nuts, which so thoroughly nourishes and rebuilds the nerves that they stop the cry for stimulants.

A business man says "For 30 years I smoked on an average of 10 or 15 cigars a day and then my nervous system collapsed and I had about made up my mind that it was all up with me for I had tried many times to break off from the tobacco but I always failed.

"Last May I was so run down I only weighed 111 pounds and I realized that I must stop smoking and stuck to it for about 10 days, but was so nervous and out of sorts my family told me I had better go back to smoking, as it was impossible to live with me. It was just about this time my wife brought a package of Grape-Nuts on the table one morning and as I could eat nothing else, she induced me to try a little of that. So I took a teaspoonful of it and strange to say it tasted good and by the time I had it down I knew it had gone to the right spot so I took some more and it was the first food I had relished for weeks.

"So I kept up the use of Grape-Nuts and as my appetite came back added other foods and I am now back to my old weight of 133 pounds never felt better in my life, and strange as it may seem, I have no further craving for the tobacco and I thoroughly believe that only the courage and ambition I got out of the food Grape-Nuts, has given me the strength to quit smoking. If everyone knew the power of this wonderful food you would not be able to build a factory big enough to supply it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville.

IN THE OLD DAYS.

How close to our hearts are the memories of our childhood. When you were a barefooted little urchin running in the grass, and munching green apples, you were able to digest anything and feel all right the next day. Sunshine and good air gave you an appetite. The Kneipp cure of Germany is essentially the practice of simple life—living close to nature.

Running barefooted in the grass several miles in the morning before breakfast is the simple prescription. People visiting Carlsbad for the water are told to walk miles in the fresh air before breakfast and eat little early in the day. For many people it is impossible to get out in the sunshine and good air, and for those who are doomed to sit for hours within four walls, perhaps alongside of consumptives or those suffering from catarrh or other disease, it means sickness and ill-health. Indigestion is only one of the many symptoms of impure blood as well as a disordered condition of the stomach. Forty years ago, Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., found that certain herbs, barks and roots manufactured, without the use of alcohol or opiates, into a concentrated extract, made a stimulating tonic for the stomach, helped the digestion and assimilation of the food and eradicated poisons from the blood. This is nature's cure for indigestion, and by correcting the stomach, and thereby feeding the blood on pure materials, the red blood corpuscles are increased and the body established in a healthy state. No one suffers from catarrh who has plenty of red blood corpuscles and a good digestion. Catarrh in all its forms is a stagnation of the blood. Introduce pure red blood into the system and health is assured. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has borne the stamp of public approval for the past third of a century, and will do more to improve the health than any other remedy. Dr. Pierce does not believe in a tonic made with alcohol or narcotics. His "Golden Medical Discovery" he guarantees to contain neither of these, but to be purely vegetable and the most lasting cure for catarrh, throat and bronchial troubles, which, if neglected, lead to consumption. In fact, it is a specific for heart, liver and all diseases which have for their source poor assimilation and impure blood.

No man is stronger than his stomach. Let the greatest athlete have dyspepsia and his muscles would soon fail. His strength is made from food properly digested and assimilated, and no man is stronger than his stomach, because when the stomach is diseased the body does not get its full nourishment, the blood has not the elements it requires; and, in consequence, all the organs of the body, such as the heart, lungs, liver and kidneys, as well as the nervous system, are deprived of pure, rich blood.

$3,000 FORFEIT

Will be paid by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y., if they cannot show the original signature of the individual volunteering the testimonial below, and also of the writers of every testimonial among the thousands which they are constantly publishing, thus proving their genuineness.

"Last summer during a severe hot spell," writes John Goetz, Senior Beadle, Forresters of America, Kodak 326, Corporal of 6th (regular) Artillery, National Guard of N. Y., "I became completely prostrated, unable to eat or sleep, with severe pains in groins and back, also blinding headaches. The doctors prescribed for me, but I did not seem to gain any strength, so decided to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as I had heard it so highly spoken of. Am pleased to state that a complete change for the better set in almost as soon as I began using this medicine, and, within three weeks, I was fully restored to health and had gained eleven pounds in weight. I feel it a duty to write and tell you this."

"About two years ago a rash appeared on the arms and legs of my nephew, a boy twelve years of age," writes H. Greenfield, Esq., of 213 East 101st Street, New York, N. Y. "We went to our family physician who pronounced it a case of eczema, and said he could cure it in a short while. After treating it about two months it got worse instead of better. I advised the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and after using two bottles the patient began to improve. The itching abated; he could sleep better; his appetite increased, and we continued to use the 'Discovery' and 'Pellets' until the scales came off by the handful. We used in all twelve bottles and his whole body is as clear and smooth as a baby's. This is the most wonderful and complete cure that ever came under my observation."

Sick people are invited to consult Dr. R. V. Pierce by letter, *free*. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the bowels.

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

The sole motive for substitution is to permit the dealer to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious medicines. He gains; you lose, therefore accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."

WILL OPPOSE TREATY.

Democrats to Line Up Against a Panama Treaty.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Democratic senators have determined to oppose the ratification of a canal treaty with the new Republic of Panama should the administration enter upon treaty negotiations with that country. The Democratic steering committee is said to be unanimous in condemnation of the recognition the United States has given to the creation of a new government on the Isthmus, though the announcement has been made that no course of opposition has been definitely adopted.

It has been learned upon the authority of a member of the Democratic steering committee that the sentiment of the committee is to attack any effort to open negotiations with the new republic and go before the country in support of the Spooner act to show the party is not antagonistic to the building of a canal. It is claimed that the law is on the side of the Democratic programme inasmuch as the Spooner act is a Republican measure. This act authorized the president to proceed to the construction of a canal on the Nicaragua and Costa Rican route in the event negotiations with Colombia are not concluded within a reasonable time for the Panama route.

RETRENCHMENT SCHEME.

Springfield, O., Nov. 16.—The American Seeding Machine company is to follow the policy of the International Harvester company in retrenching. It is stated by one of the stockholders that a policy to reduce the expenses will be put into effect January 1. The general offices, which employ about 90 clerks, are said to be overloaded and nearly all receive good salaries. It is said that a cut will be made in the office force first. Combinations of agencies will also be made at different points, so that where there are now four or five agencies, one will do the work. Special offices have been maintained since the consolidation at Richmond, Ind., Louisville, Ky., MacEdon, N. Y., and Springfield. The forces at these places are also to be considerably lessened. It is said that the cut decided upon will in no wise affect the salaries of the general officers. Capt. E. L. Buchwalter, the president, draws $8,000 a year; Frank C. Jonhson, one of the vice presidents, $6,000 and other general officers receive pay at a like rate.

First Brewed Lager.

New York, Nov. 12.—Frederick J. Haas, who has claimed to be the first brewer of lager beer in America, is dead at his home in Trenton, N. J. He came from Germany in 1848 in company with the late General Franz Siegel.

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$200. A MONTH

One reliable man or woman in each county as manager, to exhibit, take orders and appoint agents for Harrison's Oil-Gas Stoves for cooking and heating. Wonderful invention. Automatically generates fuel gas from kerosene oil. Miniature Gas Works. Absolutely safe. Enormous demand. Thousands sold weekly. Cheapest, cleanest, safest fuel. Customers delighted. Catalogue FREE. Write today. World Mfg. Co. 5576 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Agents to sell Cylinder and Lubricating Oils. Central Refining Co., Cleveland, O.

MAN'S BEST FRIEND Dr. Kutter's Quick Cure for Lost Manhood. Acts immediately. "It does the business." Sample FREE. Kraigee, Chemist, Dept. 342, Milwaukee, Wis.

LADIES To do piecework at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Desk 2, 34 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

FREE YOUR FORTUNE, the truth & nothing but the truth. Send now 2c. stamps & birthdate. Dr. Best, 21, D. 665, Chicago.

EPILEPSY OR FITS CURED I wish every person in the U. S. suffering with EPILEPSY or FITS to send for one of my large-sized bottles (16 full oz.) **FREE** and if it does all that is claimed for it, the patient can then continue the treatment which is not expensive. **Dr. F. E. GRANT, Dept. 936, Kansas City, Mo.**

A NUTTING PARTY.

Washington, Nov. 16.—President Roosevelt went nutting Saturday with only children for his companions, and spent the afternoon in the Virginia woods six miles from the city.

Immediately after luncheon Mr. Roosevelt bundled his three children who are at home—Archie, Quentin and Ethel—and the four children of Commissioner of Corporations James R. Garfield, into the White House surrey and headed for Dr. Rixey's country place.

They arrived there in an hour, and, with the President leading the way, proceeded to a woods where they had been told great quantities of chestnuts and hickory nuts were to be found. The supply was not as bountiful as expected, but enough were found to fill all the pockets in the party.

The President climbed some of the trees and shook the nuts down, while the children scrambled for them.

After they had secured all the nuts they wanted Mr. Roosevelt played children's games with them in the woods.

It was after dark when the expedition got back to the White House.

The HOUSEHOLD ~ And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY. S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Be today what it will be, it has wider knowledge than yesterday, and by that alone does it become more beautiful and vaster.

Thursday.

Life is rather a state of embryo, a preparation for life. A man is not completely born until he has passed through death.

Friday.

We shall recognize the beauty that we knew on earth; for that we loved, and that was human. The dear familiar presences will greet us purged of all that was unlike the true self, all that was strange and evil.

Saturday.

Keep your hope in bad times. We have the same sun and sky and stars, the same duties, and the same Helper.

Sunday

To be bright and cheerful often requires an effort. There is a certain art in keeping ourselves happy. In this respect as in others, we require to watch over and manage ourselves almost as if we were somebody else.

Monday.

Nothing is sweeter than love; nothing higher; nothing wider; nothing fuller nor better in heaven and earth, because love is born of God and cannot rest but in God, above all created things.

Tuesday.

We may pray for anything not wrong in itself, with perfect freedom, if we do not pray selfishly. But the answer to the prayer may be as it was to Paul, not the removal of the thorn, but instead a growing insight into its meaning and value.

It Lies Within Our Power.

The New Thought Simplified.

Emily S. Bouton.

And so at the last analysis, one's life is in his own power. He has only to be serene and steadfast, and brave and powerful, and he enters into all beauty, sweetness, peace, by the glory of lofty achievement.—Lilian Whiting.

These are thrilling words embodying a thought which may be made the moving power in daily living. The writer is not speaking of that of which she knows not, but of what she has tried and proven. Out of her so-called optimism she has evolved what is a vital truth, that each one may test for himself.

The trouble with most of us is that we do not look upon life in the right way. "It is a failure," says one. "There is nothing worth striving for," pronounces another. "It is made up of disappointments, and sorrow, and perplexities," declares a third. And so it goes on, a tale many times told, but all with the same ending.

It was Mr. Gladstone who once wrote this:

"Be inspired with the belief that life is a great and noble calling; not a mean and groveling thing, that we are to shuffle through as we can, but an elevated and lofty destiny."

He means that no matter what comes to us individually, how hard the struggle we may have to go through, how difficult the problems set for us to solve, it is all an opportunity for growth into a strength and nobility of character that will bring happiness. Nor will this happiness lie wholly in a spiritual "beyond," but it is possible here, and now; today and every day.

We look too much toward the future. That is a human fault consequent upon the many centuries of teaching that heaven is a far-off dwelling place to be reached in a possible sometime. Hidden away in the today and only awaiting our search, are in reality the beautiful things which will make life radiant, even when the clouds have darkly gathered. It is Mrs. Browning who, from her own experiences, named the trial, and suffering, the failures and disappointments which come to every human being—"corals to cut life upon.' And the cutting is frequently so hard as to make us at times almost ready to throw our tools away and drift into nothingness. What we are to do, instead of this, is to use them joyfully to shape at last our lives into beauty.

Of course it is not an easy thing to keep steadfast and serene under what stirs us to the deeps of our nature. Of one thing we may assure ourselves: Whatever comes that is hard to bear, is exactly what we most need for our highest development. This may not seem to us now to be true, but in our silent hours of meditation, if we search with honest desire through the past and present, we shall see wherein we have failed and are failing, and that here is the opportunity "to order things anew."

The web will all untangle, if you'll only catch the thread,
And go on toiling bravely down the path that lies ahead.

You see in truth we do not know ourselves, any better than we know others, and often not as well, because we do not "turn on the inner light." It is there, ready to disclose the warp and woof of our own motives, our own actions, if we watch its shining. Then, when we have seen, will come the fight to overcome. It is worth undertaking with all the might we can summon to our help.

And this is certain—one such mastery over self, each battle gained in adverse circumstances, makes the next and all that may come after, easier, until strength is ours to remain "serene and steadfast, brave and powerful" in the face of all difficulties. And let this be remembered—a victory upon the spiritual plane brings power into the mental and the physical life, the whole together making possible this "glory of lofty achievement."

It is not always the new thing that gives us the greatest aid and comfort when the way grows dark and dreary. Sometimes that which we have known before, when clothed in a new garb, enters more deeply into our consciousness and thrills us with its significance. It is not a greater beauty of form perhaps, that moves us, but it seems to revivify the thought and to give added vigor to the desire to live the life of the spirit rather than that of the body. And when I say the "life of the spirit," I mean that which is the product of an understanding of the true relation of the ego to the physical body—and also of the relation of the individual to the world which is his environment.

A book of this kind is the latest work of Henry Wood, which is, as he has named it, the New Thought Simplified. Because I believe it may be the means of helping many to a fuller, freer life, I want to give it more than passing attention.

Of course the basis of all that he says is the wonderful power of thought. Man is man, he writes, because he is a thinker. "His action, simple or habitual, is only thought made visible. . . . Every thought is a force, and if our vision were keen enough we could perhaps, see them thick in the mental atmosphere which surrounds us, and distinguish their quality. . . . Because thought is creative, great care should be taken in its regulation. In a chemical mixture every drop modifies the compound, and so every thought adds its sweetness or bitterness to the life and character."

Mr. Wood shows very plainly and simply how the whole conditions of life are governed by the habit of thought. It is this which makes our world, which shapes the character for good or ill. "We are constantly setting up thought-pictures in consciousness and making them our tenants and companions," he writes. "They impress their quality far more deeply than do personal friends. Shall they be health, harmony, happiness, love, purity and strength; or disorder, inharmony, malice, fear, sensuality, and weakness? As we choose, we make them at home and abiding. We adopt them and they mould us."

All of this is true, and a great deal more which he explains from a scientific, as well as a common sense view. What he says of faith is especially good. Faith, he declares, "far from being a mere emotion, is really concentrated spiritual and physical momentum, and this momentum has tremendous potential force." This is easily proved by the fact that what we do not believe we can do, generally remains undone. Let confidence in our ability, and enthusiasm enter into the effort and accomplishment is almost certain.

I am glad to be able to say these words for Mr. Wood's book, being sure that if any are thus moved to its reading, they will be helped thereby. Its whole object is to point out the way to live in the radiant light of love and harmony, to enter "into all beauty, sweetness and peace." This lies within our power, but it is not a condition won without struggle. It does not follow immediately upon single effort for victory over the lower self, but is the product of continual overcoming of that kind which is implied by Miss Whiting in the term "lofty achievement."

THE "HOME DAY."

"The day you keep to weep,
To sit all sad, alone, to moan,
And curse within your bitter heart
That you should love and hold—to part;
The selfsame day, I say,
Your neighbor's joy was born."

"Then tremble. Fear, oh fear
To waste your holy day;
First pray,
Thank God, who heard your hungry cry,
And, feeding, soothed your anguish by;
Then, strong and calm, out to the street,
Share what He gave with all you meet."

Though every month in the year has its especial holidays when we take "a day off" from our busy lives, for pleasure, yet the November Day is especially dear to all, as it is so essentially a "home day"—a day of family reunions, a day when the work of the year seems to be so nearly done, and Nature is preparing for the yearly rest that keeps her in such lovely condition throughout the year (and in this every woman should follow the example of Nature and take a good rest, at least, once a year.)

Then it is that we count the gain of the harvest and the blessings that have been showered upon us during the months past and are ready to give "thanks" and to

"Share what He gave, with all your heart,"

and if in a fit of the blues we are tempted to say that we have no reason for thankfulness—as we sometimes do—take time now to "count our blessings" and so, we shall soon find many things for which we will have abundant reason to give thanks.

And at this time, as at Christmas, when all hearts are so full of the joy of the home-coming of the dear ones to enjoy with us the annual feast, we do not forget the stranger within the gates of our home city. The student who is so far from home that it is impossible for him to be with his family, and who, for very homesickness, is tempted to spend the day, or the evening in a saloon, or resort of doubtful character—invite him to come home with your boys and make him feel that he is welcome.

It is not only the very poor in the material blessings, who are to be thought of on these days, but those who may be poor in other things than bread, and meat, and turkey, and pies—those who need your sympathy in their loneliness—a sadness that is always so much more emphasized in the times when gladness and sociability are in such evidence, everywhere. So first, "thank God" for what He has given you and then "Share what He gave with all you meet."

Of course there could be no proper observance of Thanksgiving Day without the dinner, and it is well for the success of this, and for the peace of mind of the house-mother, that it be arranged, as far as possible beforehand. Decide upon the menu, in family conference, at least two weeks before the great day and begin your preparations immediately. As told in The Blade last week, the mince meat, fruit cake, cranberry jelly and many other things, are much better for standing before using.

Let the children help, by all means. Saturday before Thanksgiving Day they can crack the nuts, seed raisins, polish the apples and the silver, and do many things that will "keep over."

If there is an artist among the young folks, he will take great delight in preparing the place cards. At one dinner given last year these were cut from white cardboard, a tiny autumn leaf of gold, or crimson, or some of the lovely shades of green, were fastened with a drop of mucilage to one corner, and the name of the guest, with a couplet of some appropriate poem daintily written on the white surface. These were the work of the three children of the house; one pressed and fastened the leaves, which a younger brother had collected, and the oldest—a girl in the High school—did the writing. A very simple affair, no doubt, but it added a great deal to the appearance of the table, and gave the children pleasure.

Having decided upon the materials for the dinner, have everything that will be needed in its preparation ready early in the morning of the day; have the plates, cups and saucers, platters and pickle dishes where they can be found when needed, as it is quite inconvenient to be obliged to hunt up a dish at the last moment of grace; see that the salt and pepper shakers are filled, that the various pickles and sauces, the jellies and all of the little accessories of the table are ready to place on the table, which may be set early in the morning. This leaves the kitchen free for the cook, who is to look after the interest of the more serious part of the dinner.

Every family has its choice of what is best for the Thanksgiving dinner, but whether it be the traditional turkey, the chicken pie, fish, flesh or fowl; whether it be a dinner served in a dozen courses, or just meat and potatoes, with a plain dessert, it should be served and eaten with thankful hearts and a forgetfulness of any lack of what we might have liked had it been possible, making the best of everything. So will a "dinner of herbs" become sweet and, without these, the best of meats and drinks will be as ashes in our mouths.

Generally speaking, the Thanksgiving feast is for the family relations only, but if strangers are invited endeavor to select only those who are congenial. Place as neighbors at the table persons who have subjects of mutual interest of which they can talk and if there is one who is shy, or nervous, be sure to seat that one beside the most comforting and assuring member of the party.

Have the dinner served on time; let the hot things be hot, and the cold things cold, and let there be no unnecessary delay in the serving so the dinner will be a success, the guests contented and happy and the house-mother will not feel, when it is over, as if she were ready to be taken to the insane asylum, because of her cares and worries about the feast.

After dinner let there be—if possible—an hour given for rest, when the gentlemen of the party can smoke a pipe, or cigar, and the ladies feel that they can have a few moments of comfort alone. Then when they meet again in the parlor all will feel fresher and better able to enjoy the reminiscences and stories that invariably form a part of these festivities, or join in any amusements provided for them.

And do not forget, nor allow the children to forget, that it is not necessary to prove your thankfulness by eating until you are ill, or that another day will probably be given you. If not, your last thoughts will be better if they do not connect your decease with over-eating.

AT THE GATE.

Written for The Blade.

When I was a youngster about so high,
Father started me off to school,
And who in the country so proud as I,
With my slate and pencil and measuring rule?
Mother's kiss held a smothered sigh;
"Be good," she whispered, "you know what's right!"
Then from the doorway she waved "Good bye!"
And watched until I had passed from sight.

That day at school—oh, that first long day,
When my homesick heart was frightened sore,
Longing to lead me swift away
To the home, that ne'er was so dear before!
And when, with the irksome routine done,
; sped, like a long-caged bird set free,
Mother stood at the set of sun
And opened the garden gate for me!

Oh! memory of my life a part,
The face of mother, so fond and fair,
And the arms that pressed me against her heart,
With sweet endearments to hold me there!
School was only an ugly dream,
As I kissed my mother on lips and brow,
The sunlight glinted a brighter gleam,
And home was a haven valued now!

How long, how long since I felt that kiss!
I have studied deep in the school of life,
And now at the close of day I miss
The blessing that sanctified the strife!
And I turn my eyes toward the far homeland,
Where the tired learners at last are free,
For there at the portal Love doth stand,
And mother shall open the gate for me!

—Gertrude Theresa Clark.

HAVING THEIR PICTURES TAKEN.

UNCLE SAM'S MAILS.

The United States mails are carried everywhere. It would be almost a physical impossibility for a man to hide himself in any remote corner of the world without being discovered at last by some insignificant agent of a world-wide service, the machinery of which operates quietly and with clock-like regularity. If a bird's-eye view of the different railroad and steamship lines which carry the mails could be taken, the giant spider's web thus formed would appear woven in a pattern so intricate that the mind would balk at the mere suggestion of unraveling it. And, besides the regular steamship and railroad threads of this maze would appear tens of thousands of cross-lines, representing pony routes, dog-and-sled tracks, swift courier and runner "trails," and even reindeer, whaling-ship, and canoe lines. Every sort of vehicle and beast of burden, and nearly every invention of man for quick transportation, have been pressed into the postal service, and it is possible for a letter to go around the world under conditions so strange that the mere history of its journey would form a story of thrilling interest.

If a man should start from New York, and travel northward to Alaska, then down the coast to California and take ship to Manila, and follow the lines of travel to Hong Kong, to Singapore, to Canton, to Tokio, to Vladivostok, to St. Petersburg, to Vienna, to London, to South Africa, and finally to South America, touching on the way at several Pacific and South Atlantic islands, and thence back to his starting-point, he could travel a distance several times greater than the circumference of the globe. If he ordered his mail forwarded to him, and left correct addresses behind at each place, the letters would dutifully follow him, and finally be delivered to him in New York a few days after his own arrival there. All that he would have to pay extra for this remarkable journey of his mail would be a dollar or two in tolls, which would represent the charges for fardwarding exacted by some of the countries through which it passed. There is in the postoffice department at Washington the envelope of a letter which traveled in this way one hundred and fifty thousand miles, and another which came safely through a trip of one hundred and twenty-five thousand miles. Both are marked and stamped in a way to baffle any except a very expert decipherer of puzzles. —From George Ethelbert Walsh's "Some Queer Mail Carriers" in November St. Nicholas.

THE REMARKABLE AUTHOR OF MY MAMEI ROSE.

Author of My Mamie Rose.

There is no more unique figure in the literary world today than Owen Kildare, who tells his strange life history in a book called "My Mamie Rose." At the age of seven he was a nomad of the streets, where he sold papers until his prowess with his muscles brought him to the attention of patrons of the ring, and he became a prize-fighter "about town." Later he made his living as a saloon "bouncer," and it was not until he was thirty years of age that his regeneration began. A dog, which was the first thing that ever seemed to love him, commenced the softening process, but it was Mamie Rose, a Bowery school teacher, who taught him to be a man, and awakened in him a desire for an education.

When he was thirty years old Owen Kildare could neither read nor write. Now, at thirty-eight, he is earning his living with his pen, writing sketches of the Bowery for leading New York papers, and a book of which he is the author is one of the notable publications of the season.

The volume takes its title, Mamie Rose, from the name of the little woman who worked its author's reformation. It is a strong story; it is a pathetic story, and it is a beautiful love story told in telling phrases and well-chosen English.

It is very unlike the usual "up from the slum literature," and its writer shows himself equally unlike certain foreign literary geniuses who have risen from the mire, but have not shaken their native muck from their stories.

Mr. Kildare's style is crisp and epigrammatic as may be gathered from the following quotations taken from his book:

A man's conscience is the best barometer of his ability.

Teach them how to keep house, and they will make homes.

People who have to measure the size of their meals by the length of their purses are very apt to become a trifle unsteady in their ethics concerning financial questions.

No matter what it may be, whether imagination, inspiration or aspiration, if it leads up and not down, it cannot be too highly appreciated.

That almost every creature in these "dives" or "joints" has left behind a niche in the world's usefulness, or a home, to which his or her daily thoughts stray back, is not considered by the "sightseer." One does not like unpleasant thoughts while at a circus.

The volume is illustrated and is well printed by The Baker and Tayor Co., New York.

The Cozy Corner

SHE WANTS TO KNOW HOW.

As I am a housekeeper as well as a school teacher, I will tell how my financial affairs are managed. I hold the purse-strings myself, for reasons I will give later on. I earn $50 a month; of this, $25 goes for house rent, heat and lights. I sub-let one room, to two teachers, charging them $10 per month. This leaves me $35 a month for all expenses, and for what I can save. My board averages $15 per month, and as I am obliged, in my position, to dress well, it leaves me not more than $10, or $15 at the most, to lay away, and at the end of the next school year, I have but $100 or $150 dollars, to keep me for the next three months; to provide a vacation, and to prepare for the next winter—for school teachers are obliged to use most of their summer in getting ready for winter. As long as I keep well, I get on all right, but when illness makes it necessary to lose time, and pay doctors' bills, then it isn't so well.

Some one asks—"what does your husband do meanwhile?" Bless you, I haven't any husband, I am a lone, old maid, and that is why I am able to say as I did in the beginning—that I hold the purse-strings.

My object in writing this is to see if any of the readers of the Cozy Corner can tell me how people can live, and raise families, on such an income as this, and I know that some have even less. We read that these not only live, but are able to build houses—beautiful ones, if we may believe the pictures and descriptions given—on a dollar a day. How do they do it, or rather, how can I do it? How can I retrench and save more money Can any one tell me?—A Bachelor Girl, Iowa.

A COMFORTABLE SUGGESTION.

The Cozy Corner, after discussing the "drinking man," the "disappointed man" and "salt-rising bread," seems to be almost deserted. Possibly others, like myself, want very little of that kind of bread, and are staying away until they are certain it has all been devoured. This being the case, I thought now might be a favorable time to call in the "Seven X's" and have a short chat with them on a new subject.

I am living in the Sunny South, where we bask in the sunshine all the year; this sunshine has thawed out of my system, in a few years, all the catarrh, rheumatism and some other cold-climate affections that had been contracted during my long sojourn in the land of blizzards and snow storms.

I have no doubt many of you are suffering in the same way that I was, and that is my reason for talking to you, and being an M. D., I want to give you some good advice gratis.

Throw away your drugs; pack your trunks, take the wild-goose's trail and follow it till you get to where December is as pleasant as May. If you think best, you can follow the goose back in the spring, though many, like myself, will prefer to stay the year around in this, the long leaf, piney-woods of Georgia, where we discuss religion, social and political matters, and live in peace with our old enemies of the "sixties." I have been here eight years and feel at home among the people. I am a dyed-in-the-wool Republican.

A hint to the wise is sufficient; I got the hint from a wild goose, and wish to pass it on to the Cozy Corner.—"Doctor," Ga.

IS LOVE A LOST ART?

The author of the Sad Story, in The Blade of October 29th, calls for all the sympathy that friends can offer. It is a typical case of the many which cause even the most sanguine optimist to doubt if marriage is not a failure and love a lost art. It will, most always, prove so without the presence of the "seasoning salt" of a genuine, pure and holy affection that will live through, and outlive, the trials, problems and vexations that will try the stoutest hearts in the stern realities of life, for, truly,

"Life is real; life is earnest;"

and as such we must be prepared to meet it.

Unless we have this "saving salt"—this anchor in which we can trust—marriage in its highest and holiest sense will be, to a greater or less degree, a failure. Alas! how many marriages there are from which this is missing—this love that bears the stamp of the "mine and thine," the "preferring one another" which solves all problems: the oldtime brand of love, given us from the crucible of Divine love—the love of David and Jonathan, Jacob and Rachel, Isaac and Rebecca.

But what is the remedy? It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts the author of the Sad Story, and hundreds of others "silent, but mighty to suffer." The only thing for these to do is to practice that charity that covers a mu'titude of sins, that endureth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things. It requires more heroism to endure, than to conquer or overcome. Charity and patience alone can solve this problem.

In regard to the rights of the wife to the spending of the common money, I, being a bachelor, am not qualified to write, but it seems as if the true love of "thine and mine," would always solve such problems in the life of the man and the woman who have taken each others joys and sorrows to bear.—H. G. Miller.

THE WAY THEY DO IN MINNESOTA

When Jack draws his salary the first of the month, he brings the money home and we add up all bills for the last month and lay aside enough to pay them; then we divide what is left into three parts—one for me, one for Jack and one for the "rainy day." We each do just what we please with our share; we can put it in the bank, buy pretty clothes, or spend it for peanuts, if we choose, and no one will say "why did ye so?"

If we have been extravagant during the month, we have less to "divide" the next month, and this is, I think, a check upon our expenditures.

When Jack, jr., came the "balance" was divided into four parts, and Jill's advent made a division of five parts necessary. This seemed foolish to our friends, but we reasoned that some day, each child would need an allowance, and if we began at once to lay aside something for them, they, too, would have a rainy day fund.

It has been very close work some months to follow this plan, and many times we have been obliged to "do without" when we wanted things, but on the whole we believe it to be the best way and shall "fight it out on these lines" for the remainder of our lives.—Kitty Clyde, Minnesota.

Cream to Burn.

Two little girls were engaged in an animated discussion as to the merits of their respective homes.

"Well, anyway," said one little maiden in a triumphant tone, "you may have more bedrooms than we have, but we have more cream than you do. We have enough for our cereal every single morning."

"Pooh!" said the other, "that's nothing. We own a Jersey cow, and we get a whole cowful of cream twice every day."

FOR THANKSGIVING DINNER

Bread Stuffing for Fowls.

Grate sufficient stale bread to make a quart of crumbs, add salt, pepper, sage, or any preferred herbs. Boil two-thirds of a cupful of milk, stir into it half a cupful of butter; when the butter is fully melted and the milk has cooled, stir in two eggs beaten with a tablespoonful of water and pour the mixture over the crumbs. Mix thoroughly and put into the fowl, allowing sufficient room for it to swell. Or omit the eggs, and use instead two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

Chocolate Sauce for Ice Cream.

Melt one ounce of scraped chocolate over hot water, add a pinch of salt and one and a quarter cupfuls of hot water, and one cupful of sugar. Boil this five minutes, add one tablespoonful of gelatine softened in a little cold water; remove from the first, stir for two or three minutes then strain. When cool, add a teaspoonful of vanilla and one of extract of cinnamon. Place this sauce where it will become thoroughly chilled before using. Pour a spoonful over each plate of cream as it is served.

Sandwiched Halibut.

(From Table Talk.)

For this dish two steaks of halibut will be needed. They should be cut from a portion near the tail and be about one inch in thickness. Wash and dry them on a cloth. Chop fine fifteen large oysters and cut one-quarter of a pound of larding pork in every thin slices. Spread several pieces of the pork on the bottom of a dish or baking tin and on these place one of the steaks. Spread with the oysters. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and half a cupful of buttered crumbs; cover with the second steak, over which spread the remainder of the pork slices. Bake in a hot oven for from thirty to forty minutes, basting with the fat in the pan. When the fish shows signs of separating from the bones, remove the pork from the top and spread with fine bread crumbs seasoned with salt and butter. As soon as the crumbs are brown, remove the fish to a platter and serve with tomato sauce.

M G R

DO ALL THE GOOD YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE YOU CAN
OBJECT—IMPROVEMENT.
MENTAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL

Who do you supose met Miss Prudence as she opened the door of the M. G. R. this morning? Some one we all love to welcome as often as she can come, and here is the greeting she sends to you:

I believe we are expected to write once a year—at least—an interesting letter to the M. G. R. in order to hold our membership. It is that last clause that has prevented me from writing oftener. Also, having noticed that no one ever mentions my name in meeting or seems to remember and miss me, I feel that maybe I can do as much good by living up to our motto in my daily life, and, keeping still, as if I wrote long and flowery effusions for you to read.

Do you not think it would be nice if we could have original poems written from time to time by our members who can write so well? One for Thanksgiving, Christmas, Washington's birthday, and so on, for the especial days in the year? I, for one, would favor such a plan, and promise to keep all poems in my friendship album.

Mr. Smiley, I am living in Misouri at present, but have, as yet, failed to find any of the apples that grow in the ground, like potatoes, but possibly the reason for my failure is that the apple crop has not been very good this year.—"Kaela."

Because we do not speak in public of our friends is not proof that we do not often and kindly think of them, as we all know in the case of Kaela, and in many private notes received by the Chaperone, the question has been asked: "Where is Kaela," followed by the comment that "she seems to have forgotten her M. G. R. friends since she was married." The address for which Kaela asks will be given as soon as Miss Prudence can obtain it.

Another welcome friend who is with us today is our "Moorland Princess:"

To assure "Coralyn" that I am not lost, I will visit the M. G. R. this morning. "Omega," I live in the country and thoroughly like country life and pleasures. I also agree with you and enjoyed your description of my native state:

"East Tennessee! secluded land
Of gentle hills and mountains grand,
Where helpful brezes ever blow,
And coolest springs and rivers flow;
Where yellow wheat and waving corn
Are liberal poured from Plenty's horn.
Land of the valley and the glen,
Of lovely maids and stalwart men.
Enchanting land, where Nature showers
Her fairest fruits and gaudiest flowers.
Who knows thee well is sure to love
Where'er his wandering footsteps rove,
And backwards ever turns to thee
With fond, regretful memory,
Feeling his heart impatient burn
Among thy mountains to return."

"Mr. Smiley," come forward with a smiling account of your experiences in the Rockies. "Brown Eyes," please "Make Haste" to tell us what you found in that tree. It must have been something terrible to have frightened you out of telling it for so long.

I, too, had an adventure once:—I was rambling in the woods near my home, taking in the delights that Nature has to offer to her lovers, when I espied a hollow stump and my curiosity led me to investigate. I looked in and found a strange animal with a grey head and body, lying down in a nest of leaves at the bottom of the cavity in the stump. Upon being disturbed it looked up at me with a very comprehensive smile that showed some very large, sharp and white teeth. I did not investigate farther, but fled to where my father was, and told him of my find. He went to the spot and when he had seen the beast that had so frightened me, he laughed until I was ready to cry because I was afraid of an—opossum.—"Moorland Princess."

"Cousin Patsy" came to vote this morning, and her list of authors includes "Lena Rivers," "Pericles," "Missie," "Illinois," "R. S. Walker" and "Oregon Bach.'

If there are any of the M. G. R.'s who think they have no opportunities of helping others, they are respectfully referred to the following:

As Miss Prudence and the M. G. R.'s were so kind as to admit me to membership, I will come today to tell you how much I have enjoyed the letters from all. Our motto could not be improved upon, I think, and I wonder if we realize in how many ways we can do good to all—or, at least, to some one. One way that I like is that we always think kindly of our friends and when we hear anything unpleasant about them, not to repeat it, but forget it as soon as possible, and think of some kindness we know they have done.

If a friend should do anything we considered to be wrong, we should go to them (and not to some one else) and tell them kindly what we think about it. Let them see that we have faith in them and believe them to be capable of better things, but not weary them with reproaches.

What has become of "John Jr.?" and has "Make Haste" forsaken us entirely since he has taken unto himself a wife? We hope not.—"Prairie Queen," Missouri.

"Illinois" sends this list of authors for the story:—"Olive Branch," "Unicetti," "Omega," "Quien Saba," "Golden Rod" and "Irma." The letter accompanying this list will be given as soon as possible. "Daisy's" list includes "Olive Branch," "Illinois," "A Westerner," "Oregon Bach," "Quien Saba" and "Omega." "As it is growing late in the season, we will now call the polls closed, and begin on the story, which seems to be the choice of the members of the M. G. R. In selecting from the names sent, those who wrote for the last story were omitted, as the idea was to hear from a new set of writers in each series of stories. Many of the votes sent were for these old favorites and some were for members who have refused for one and another reason to accept such an honor. The list here given has been selected by the Chaperone as filling as nearly as possible all of the requirements, and we shall be very sure of a good story.

The writers will follow each other in the succession in which they are named, beginning with January, and the first number should be sent so as to reach this office by the 18th or 19th of December, and in each month, the copy should be in the hands of the editor two weeks previous to the first Thursday of the month in which it is to appear. In this way the stories will always be on time. Here is the list:—January, "Olive Branch;" February, "A Westerner;" March, "Oregon Bach;" April, "Quien Saba;" May, "Unicetti;" and June, "Omega."

As in the previous story, the desire seems to be that each should write a chapter of the story started by the first writer, and "Olive Branch" will please give us a good "first chapter" for The Blade of January 3. If, when the chapters are sent to Miss Prudence, each writer will send a duplicate copy to his or her successor, it will give them more time for preparation.

THE CUNNING MOUSE.

A tiny mouse on pleasure bent,
Of human wiles all innocent,
Away from home exploring went.

Allured by Biddy's tempting bait,
Designed its greed to stimulate,
It started to investigate.

"What's this I see?" Miss Mousey cried,
As soon as she the trap espied,
"A cunning house with cheese inside!

"I think I'll take a little bite;
But wait!" she said, with sudden fright;
"I'm not quite sure that it's all right.

"It may be like those horrid traps
That mother warned me of, perhaps,
And when you nibble, it quickly snaps.

"So first of all, I'll climb on top
And pull the catch to make it drop.
And when that's safe then down I'll hop."

And this was how the little bandit
Secured her prize, contrived to land it—
And biddy couldn't understand it.

MORAL.

In courting danger it were fit
That we employ both care and wit,
Lest we should prove the biter bit.

—St. Nicholas.

Banner Puzzlers

For October.

New Work—Hawkeye.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Leicestershire, England, in 1491; graduated at Cambridge; took holy orders; was an eloquent preacher of the Reformed religion; chaplain to Anne Boleyn, and also in 1535 bishop of Worcester. He resigned his bishopric in 1539; was imprisoned in the Tower until 1547; was burned at the stake in 1555, with a comrade, to whom he said: "Be of good cheer, brother; we shall this day kindle such a torch in England as I trust shall never be extinguished."

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A certain clerk received $800 a year. His expenses equal 5-11 of what he saves; how much does he save yearly?

3.—TRI-ANGLE.

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X

ferred to the folowing:

1.—The west wind.
2.—The nest of a bird of prey.
3.—A support.
4.—Part of the body.
5.—A personal pronoun.
6.—A consonant.

4.—CONNECTED WORDS.

Connect to study, and a domestic animal, and form to unite in opinion.
Connect to request, and an insect, and form obliquely.
Connect a conveyance, and a weight, and form a pasteboard box.
Connect to pinch, and a domestic animal, and form a well-known plant.
Connect an organ of the body, and the home of a bird, and form serious.
Connect to deface, and a kind of drink, and form the border.
Connect air, put in motion, and a school girl, and form a hoisting machine.
Connect a climbing plant, and a kind of fish, and form an acid liquor.

5.—QUERY.

What did Abraham Lincoln do on the anniversary of Washington's birthday in 1861?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "There is in every true woman's heart a spark of heavenly fire, which lies dormant in the broad daylight of prosperity, but kindles up and beams and blazes in the dark hour of adversity."

Seventh list in Competition Series.

Answers to Puzzles of November 5

1.—Guido Fawkes.
2.—121.71 miles. (See Chat.)
3.—Words forming double acrostic: Hansom, Apollo, weevil, kernel, empire, yacht, encyst. Primals—Hawkeye; finals—Mollett.
4.—Deified.
5.—General Nathaniel Greene never gained a victory, although his defeats had all the effects of victories.
6.—Christina Rossetti wrote:

"Sing notes of love, that some who hear
Far off, inert, may lend an ear,
Rise up and wonder and draw near.
Lead life of love, that others who
Behold your life, may kindle, too,
With love, and cast their lot with you."

Chat.

The solution sent by Mr. Cranford to his problem answered today is:

Let us suppose that the rate of the first and second trains is to the rate of the third train as 1 is to 2. Now it is evident that when the third train overtakes the second it has gained 50 miles, so it has run 1 mile plus the distance the second ran during the same time, 50 times, and still has to run the distance the first has run before it can meet the second.

Now, let us find a mean proportional between the supposed rates of the first and second to the third, which is as 1 to 2. A mean proportional between 1 and 2 is the sq. rt. of their product; equals 1.4142+, which is the difference between the true rate of the first and second trains to that of the third, and the first train runs as many miles before the third train overtakes it, as this difference in the rates is contained times in 50, which is 35.3556+. Hence the third train has to run this distance twice, plus 50 miles before it can overtake the first, and meet the second where the first started. Twice 35.3556 is 71.71+, plus 50 is 121.71+.

There was a good attendance at the 'Cademy this morning. E. M. Slifer, Geo. W. Haselton, Hawkeye, Helen, Mrs. H. Larned, U No Hoo and Pauline recited correctly.

E. M. Slifer, it is very gratifying to have a teacher of your experience interested in the Column. Please come often.

Geo. W. Haselton, your remarks concerning Elfa's "usury" were very apt.

Mrs. H. Larned, due allowance shall be made for your tardiness, since it is the fault of that "dratted railroad."

Pauline your memory served you admirably.

FREE

DINNER BREAKFAST TEA SETS

56 PIECES

We give you a 56 PIECE BREAKFAST, DINNER, or TEA-SET—full size for family use—FREE OF COST. This means exactly what it says. We give the Sets away ABSOLUTELY free. There is no misrepresentation or humbug in this announcement. All is plain, open, above board, and understandable. We will do what we say and give you what we agree. When we say WE GIVE A 56 PIECE SET, we do not mean that we will send an OFFER or proposition, a term used by some to deceive, but WE GUARANTEE to forward the real genuine goods themselves. Choice given of a Breakfast, Dinner or Tea Set—each set beautifully decorated. In addition to the 56 Piece Set, every person gets an elegant Watch or 12 Silver Plated Tea Spoons, 6 Table Knives, 6 Table Forks, 6 Table Spoons, a pair of Kid Gloves, or a box of one dozen handsome Stockings. (For ladies or gents).

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED. FULL SIZE FOR FAMILY USE. — GUARANTEED.

DINNER SET is a model of completeness. It contains dishes that are useful for the principal meal of the day.—Soup Tureen and Plates, Platters in Abundance, Meat Plates, Dessert Plates, Bread and Butter Plates, Cups, Saucers, Fruit Dishes, Cake Plates, Gravy Boat, Covered Dishes—everything that the most fastidious taste might demand.

BREAKFAST SET contains various dishes used as a rule during the morning meal, such as Coffee and Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher, Cups and Saucers, Fruit-Plates, Butter Dishes, Extra Plates, Bowls, Platters, etc.

TEA SET is as complete in all details as are the Breakfast and Dinner sets above described. It omits nothing that might add comfort and contribute to the beauty of the evening meal. It includes Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher, Cups and Saucers, Plates and Dishes of different sizes, Platters, Cake Plates, etc.

WHEN ORDERING, MENTION WHETHER YOU WANT A BREAKFAST, DINNER, OR TEA SET; NAME DECORATION DESIRED—BLUE, BROWN, PINK, GREEN, OR ROCOCO.

Warranted for 20 Years.

REASONS FOR LIBERALITY. We manufacture the celebrated family and household remedy for men, women and children—BLOOD GLOBULES, a specific for all blood diseases, nervous disorders, sluggish circulation, impaired vitality, rheumatism, female complaints, liver, kidney, and stomach troubles. We guarantee it to be the best remedy on earth for these diseases. We wish to introduce "BLOOD GLOBULES" quickly in thousands of homes where it has never been used.

$25,000 CASH. We will spend this sum during the next six months and give these valuable and useful presents to those who will help us.

On request we will send you 8 boxes of Blood Globules, all charges paid; sell them at 25 cts. per box, remit the $2.00 collected within 15 days and we will present you with a 56 Piece Breakfast, Dinner, or Tea Set, and in addition we will immediately send you, all charges paid, a Watch, or 12 Silver plated Tea Spoons, 6 Table Knives, 6 Table Forks, 6 Table Spoons, one dozen Stockings or a pair of Kid Gloves. Remember YOU HAVE ONLY EIGHT BOXES OF BLOOD GLOBULES TO SELL—no more.

THE ONLY CONDITION. MARK IT WELL. This is one of the most sensational strokes of advertising ever launched and we will carry it out, as our reputation depends upon the fulfillment of every promise made. In these days of active competition in business, it is necessary to do something startling to outstrip one's rivals, and that is just what we intend to do. Of course a large amount of cash and nerve are required to enable anyone to take the lead. We have both Nerve and Cash and are ready to give a share of the CASH TO YOU in presents.

Address: BLOOD GLOBULE COMPANY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

NO MONEY. Remember you need not pay a Penny in advance. Only send your full name, post-office address & nearest Freight Depot. We box, pack, & deliver Sets FREE OF ALL EXPENSE to our Freight Depot and we further guarantee against breakage or damage in any form.

WRITE YOUR ORDER ON THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT TO BLOOD GLOBULE COMPANY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

BLOOD GLOBULE COMPANY, New York, N. Y.
Please send me 8 boxes of Blood Globules, which I will sell at 25 cts. a box, and I agree to remit the $2.00 when sold. Forward me the presents selected below.

Name .... Town .... State ....
County .... Street & No. .... Freight Office ....
Do you want a Breakfast, Dinner, or Tea Set? .... Color Wanted .... What additional Present do you want? ....

If you do not care to cut this paper, copy this coupon and send your written order. W

REED SMOOT.

Discussion of His Eligibility to His Seat.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Immediately upon assembling today, the senate plunged into a discussion of the question of the eligibility of Mr. Reed Smoot, of Utah, to a seat in the senate. The debate grew out of the remarks made yesterday by Mr. Hoar saying that petitions bearing upon Mr. Smoot's case are as much out of place as would similar petitions to the supreme court of he United States be in the interest of any case before that tribunal. Mr. Dubois (Idaho), took issue today with Mr. Hoar's remarks and presented his views in connection with the petition for Mr. Smoot's expulsion which were presented by himself.

"I contend," he said, "that these various organizations of Christian men and women have a right to petition the senate and that it is their duty to do so. Of course we all appreciate that this is a judicial question, which must be determined by the facts, but it is not an idle question and it is properly before the senate. It is the same question that was involved in the case of the polygamous Roberts, for whose unseating by the house of representatives many petitions were filed.

"If the allegations now on file with the committee on privileges and election can be proven, I do not believe there is a senator here who would vote to have Mr. Smoot continue in his seat, but if they are not proven, I think we would all unite in asking him to remain."

Mr. Hoar replied that he did not believe any member of the committee on privileges and elections would find it necessary to make a public display of his attachment to the family tie as established in all Christian countries, and so signally manifested in its beauty in our own country, and he expressed his surprise that any senator should consider it necessary to present his views on this subject. However, he said, that was a question for all senators to decide for themselves. Mr. Hoar took the position that the question of Mr. Smoot's eligibility had been improperly raised at this time. He referred briefly to the moral aspects of the Smoot case, and said that grave as they are, they are not more important than "the intrusion of a great religious hierarchy like the Mormon church into the political affairs of the country." He suggested to the senate the importance of not prejudging the case.

The adjournment was until next Monday.

HIGH CLASS DRUGGISTS
AND — OTHERS.

The better class of druggists, everywhere, are men of scientific attainments and high integrity, who devote their lives to the welfare of their fellow men in supplying the best of remedies and purest medicinal agents of known value, in accordance with physicians' prescriptions and scientific formula. Druggists of the better class manufacture many excellent remedies, but always under original or officinal names and they never sell false brands, or imitation medicines. They are the men to deal with when in need of anything in their line, which usually includes all standard remedies and corresponding adjuncts of a first-class pharmacy and the finest and best of toilet articles and preparations and many useful accessories and remedial appliances. The earning of a fair living, with the satisfaction which arises from a knowledge of the benefits conferred upon their patrons and assistance to the medical profession, is usually their greatest reward for long years of study and many hours of daily toil. They all know that Syrup of Figs is an excellent laxative remedy and that it gives universal satisfaction, and therefore they are selling many millions of bottles annually to the well informed purchasers of the choicest remedies, and they always take pleasure in handing out the genuine article bearing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. They know that in cases of colds and headaches attended by biliousness and constipation and of weakness or torpidity of the liver and bowels, arising from irregular habits, indigestion, or over-eating, that there is no other remedy so pleasant, prompt and beneficial in its effects as Syrup of Figs, and they are glad to sell it because it gives universal satisfaction.

Owing to the excellence of Syrup of Figs, the universal satisfaction which it gives and the immense demand for it, imitations have been made, tried and condemned, but there are individual druggists to be found, here and there, who do not maintain the dignity and principles of the profession and whose greed gets the better of their judgment, and who do not hesitate to recommend and try to sell the imitations in order to make a larger profit. Such preparations sometimes have the name—"Syrup of Figs"—or "Fig Syrup" and of some piratical concern, or fictitious fig syrup company, printed on the package, but they never have the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of the package. The imitations should be rejected because they are injurious to the system. In order to sell the imitations they find it necessary to resort to misrepresentation or deception, and whenever a dealer passes off on a customer a preparation under the name of "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup," which does not bear the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed on the front of the package, he is attempting to deceive and mislead the patron who has been so unfortunate as to enter his establishment, whether it be large or small, for if the dealer resorts to misrepresentation and and deception in one case he will do so with other medicinal agents, and in the filling of physicians' prescriptions, and should be avoided by every one who values health and happiness. Knowing that the great majority of druggists are reliable, we supply the immense demand for our excellent remedy entirely through the druggists, of whom it may be purchased everywhere, in original packages only, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, but as exceptions exist it is necessary to inform the public of the facts, in order that all may decline or return any imitation which may be sold to them. If it does not bear the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, do not hesitate to return the article and to demand the return of your money, and in future go to one of the better class of druggists who will sell you what you wish and the best of everything in his line at reasonable prices.

COLOMBIA IS ANGRY.

Acting President Says She Will Never Give Up Panama.

Panama, Nov. 14.—Direct communication has been re-established with Bogota, capital of Colombia. Acting president Jorge Holguin declares that Colombia never will recognize the independence of Panama.

"My government will exhaust its last drop of blood and its last cent in putting down the rebellion," he said. "I wish to make the announcement to the world that we will not submit to isthmian independence."

Gen. Rafael Reyes who has been appointed generalissimo in charge of the Colombian fighting forces, and who left Nov. 10 for the coast, has a large and well equipped army. He announced that he had left behind a force of 100,000 men ready for any emergency.

All departments and parties have promised unconditional support and financial aid to the government. The people are furious over the revolution.

Bogota continues in a state of siege, but the United States legation is well protected.

It is asserted in Bogota that the isthmian movement is not unanimous. The government declares that it has assurances from the interior provinces of Panama that they are not in sympathy with the rebellion and can be relied upon to assist in putting down the rebellion.

The Colombian government and the people are satisfied that patriotic sentiments will prevail and before long "the isthmus will realize the error of its course and will return to the mother country before Colombian blood shall flow in torrents."

From reports received here, the government is counting upon the sincere sympathy of all the South and Central American republics.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The navy department has received no information to the effect that a large body of Colombian troops is marching on Panama. The officials here regard the present force on the isthmus as adequate to meet any emergency. Nothing reached the state department over night bearing on the isthmian situation. Regarding the press dispatches it is stated that the original program of the Washington government will be carried out; that upon information that Colombian troops are embarking for the isthmus the commanders of the transports would be informed that these troops cannot land, and in the event that an attempt is made to land them this government would interfere. It is not thought that the Bogota government can secure transports, as the owners of foreign vessels would not be inclined to put their ships at the disposal of that government in view of the attitude of the United States. It is further stated that from the present naval force on the isthmus 2,000 marines could be landed.

Berlin, Nov. 14.—Germany's consular representatives at Panama have opened business relations with the new government, which action Germany subsequently sanctioned.

The German consular officers on the isthmus have reported to the foreign office that the cabinet of Panama is composed of men worthy of respect.

It is intimated in official circles here that when the Panama government makes formal notification of the organization of the new republic Germany will give the usual recognition without delay.

Washington, Nov. 14.—That the American government had no hand in fomenting secession upon the Isthmus of Panama is conclusively shown by a disclosure which is made upon authority of the President.

At the very time the isthmian revolution was brewing President Roosevelt was engaged in formulating his canal policy, and secession at Panama was not in any way a part of it, directly or indirectly.

President Roosevelt returned to Washington Sept. 30. Soon thereafter he began work upon his annual message to congress. At various times he dictated parts of the message to Mr. Loeb and gradually assembled a considerable portion of the first rough draft.

Perusal of this first rough draft affords proof positive that the President had no thought or plan of aiding, abetting or encouraging a revolution at Panama.

The recommendation which the President was preparing to make to congress was that the United States, through its law-making power, should declare to the world and to Colombia that it intended to go ahead and dig the canal, preferably by Colombia accepting the just and generous treatment which the United States was willing to accord it, but if these proffers were refused, then by force if necessary.

The greater part of President Roosevelt's first draft of his message relating to the canal was written during the last week of October, and the independence of Panama, it will be remembered, was declared November 3.

COLOMBIA'S PROTEST.

It Is Cabled to the British Government at London.

London, Nov. 16.—The Colombian authorities have cabled to London a lengthy protest against the action of the United States towards Panama, in which they claim that the main responsibility for the cesssion of Panama lies with the United States government, "firstly by fomenting the separatist spirit of which there seems to be clear evidence, secondly by hastily acknowledging the independence of the revolted province, and, finally, by preventing the Colombian government from using proper means to repress the rebellion."

The cable message goes on to say that President Marraquin has energetically protested to the United States, and wishes that his protest should be known throughout the civilized world. The President contends that the United States has infringed article 35 of the treaty of 1846, which, he asserts, implies the duty on the part of the United States to help Colombia in maintaining her sovereignty over the isthmus, and adds that the "Colombian government repudiate the assumption that they have barred the way to carrying out the canal." He asserts that since 1835 they have granted canal privileges to different people no less than nine times, and claims that the treaty concluded with the late General Hurlbut, when he was United States minister to Colombia at Bogota, July 8, 1870, has been ignored at Washington. After giving the previously stated reasons for the Colombian senate's failure to approve the Hay-Herran treaty, and asserting that the delay in the negotiations had not affected the ultimate issue of the canal project, the protest of President Marroquin points out that Colombia had "constantly endeavored to act in a friendly manner with the United States, even asking for the assistance of American marines to insure free transit across the isthmus," says the rising occurred when the government was not prepared, having withdrawn most of its troops when peace was re-established last year, and concludes:

"The hastiness in recognizing the new government, which sprung up, is, under these circumstances, all the more surprising to the Colombian government, as they recollect the enegetic opposition of Washington to the acknowledgement of the belligerency of the confederates by the powers during the civil war."

Washington, Nov. 16.—The navy department is in receipt of a cablegram from Colon announcing the arrival there of the battleship Maine.

BUILDING TOWARD ISTHMUS

San Francisco, Nov. 12.—Herbert F. Johnson, a rich planter from Mexico, just arrived here, says that the Mexican Central road, a Rockefeller property, now running from El Paso, Texas, to the City of Mexico, is building an extension south to the Guatemalan frontier, there to connect with the northern end of the Guatemala Central line. The latter road is owned by the Pacific Improvement company of this city. Track laying south from the City of Mexico is progressing at the rate of one-half mile a day, and the route selected follows closely the survey made by the Pan-American railway committee a number of years ago.

FORT DES MOINES.

Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 12.—A three days' celebration of the opening of Fort Des Moines was ushered in today. For many years the capital city of Iowa has been striving to secure the location of an army post here, and its final acquisition is regarded as a cause for general jubilation. An interesting program of festivities is being carried out, including football games, an automobile parade and receptions, balls and other social functions in honor of the distinguished visitors. Included among the latter are Generals Chaffee, Sumner and Bates, and other high officials of the army.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

THE ARMY.

Interesting Annual Report of the Adjutant General.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The annual report of Acting Adjutant General Hall, of the army, was made public today. It deals with every phase of the military establishment.

The actual strength of the army on October 15, 1903, was 3,681 officers and 55,500 enlisted men. There were lost to the army during the year ended June, 30, 1903, 29,279 men, as follows: One hundred and thirty-three officers, of whom 25 were killed in action or died of wounds or disease; 28,141 enlisted men, of whom 837 were killed in action or died of wounds or disease, the remainder representing men discharged for expiration of term of service, for disability, by sentence of court-martial, desertions and retirements.

Attention is directed to the work of military attaches abroad, which, the report states, has been very satisfactory and proves the wisdom of selecting officers peculiarly adapted to this delicate semi-diplomatic work, which secures to the army the most recent, authentic and valuable information at a minimum cost.

Over one-half of the report is devoted to the militia, and it gives a detailed account of the workings of the act to promote the efficiency of the militia passed at the last session of congress. Inspections of the several militia organizations, the report says, were begun on April 25, 1903, and completed about the first of July.

The total number of the organized militia, including officers of every rank and grade, was ascertained to be 116,542.

Regarding the dependable strength of the militia in time of national peril, the adjutant general states that "Although the obligation of officers and men of the militia to respond promptly to a sudden call of the President has been on the statute books for more than a hundred years, and of the organized militia or National Guards for nearly 40, and the neglect to so respond is punishable by such penalties as a court-martial may direct, experience has shown that this obligation is a theory rather than a fact. Without going farther back than the late war with Spain, the proportion of the membership of militia organizations who have actually responded to such calls of the President has borne a very small proportion to those actually borne on the company rolls.

Eliminating the men unfit for military service, and those unable to go to the front for logical reasons, the report says that only about 30 of the original company is fair estimate of the number of men in each company who were finally received into the service of the United States."

The adjutant-general comments at length on the opposition developed in some quarters to the militia law, which he says is less on the whole than was anticipated. He says it is true that certain radical leaders of the labor unions regard the militia as a menace to their purposes, although it is doubtful, he adds, if this enmity extends to any considerable portion of their membership.

Continuing, the adjutant-general states that there is an inexplicable opposition on the part of employers to permitting their employes, who are members of the national guard, to leave their work to participate in drills, encampments, and target practice, as well as in response to calls for service from the state for the suppression of disturbances.

"Business and profession men connected with the organized militia of some of the states," the adjutant-general adds, "feel that they cannot afford to waste their time in riots or labor troubles, while they would be perfectly willing to respond in case of war. In some cities of Virginia, Georgia and Louisiana, the newspapers have prejudiced the minds of the militiamen by their distorted views. The fear is expressed in some southern communities that under the President's orders white national guardsmen might be compelled to serve under a colored commander, and still others believe that they are state troops and should not be ordered for duty outside the state. All these examples, however, are to be regarded as sporadic rather than contagious, and as the intent of the law becomes better understood, with perhaps some further legislation, it is believed that all opposition will be confined to such irreconcilable elements as are not to be satisfied with anything less than the abolition of all agencies that make for the preservation of law and order."

Among the recommendations regarding the organized militia are the following:

That the attention of congress be invited to the advisability of a proviso in the appropriation bill for the next fiscal year giving forage to the horses of mounted militia troops and of mounted militia officers while at maneuvers; for per diem allowance to be made for the hire of horses of militia troops and batteries while engaged in maneuvers; for the furnishing of fuel for cooking and heating purposes by the United States while engaged in maneuvers, and for the furnishing of straw and hay for bedding of militia soldiers while engaged in maneuvers.

In order to increase the attendance at drills, and thus secure increased efficiency of the organized militia, that governors be permitted to utilize the allotment of their respective states under section 1661, revised statutes, for the purpose of furnishing a per diem allowance, not in any case to exceed 13 cents per drill of one and one-half hours, for the purpose of paying enlisted men of the organized militia for attendance at each of the 24 drills annually required by statute.

That as a precedent to participation in maneuvers, the states and territories require a sufficient physical examination for entrance into their organized militia.

That states be permitted to retain rifles and carbines now in use by military schools and colleges instead of throwing them in on receipt of new arms.

That for the purpose of preserving order in camp no troops of the organized milit a shall participate in maneuvers, unless the laws of the state to which the troops belong sufficiently provide for the punishment of disorder.

STANDARD OIL CROWD

Believed to Be in Control of the Steel Trust.

New York, Nov. 12.—While it is not possible to state definitely and authoritatively that the Rockefeller party has secured control of the United States Steel Corporation, the belief is general that the interest that has made Standard Oil such a power in the land at last has secured the dominating voice in the affairs of the world's greatest industrial combination.

For months the Rockefeller party has been charged with "hammering Steel." Its motive has been understood to be to break the price to a point where it could acquire a majority interest in the company. Having millions upon millions of annual income to invest, the Rockefeller party is naturally interested in large projects, and the steel trust is the largest of its kind.

Moreover it is the belief of many wise financial men that money made in Standard Oil will be merely a drop in the bucket compared with the money that will be made in steel. The Rockefeller desire to control the property, therefore, seems natural enough. And if the reports are true the Rockefeller purchases have been on the cheapest basis possible. Steel common has declined from $55 a share to $10, and in the process $250,000,000 has been subtracted from the total high value of the stock. The preferred stock sold as high as $101¾ in 1901, and during the present week has sold under $50. The break exceeds $50 a share, and the loss on the total preferred capitalization exceeds $250,000,000, or half a billion dollars for the common and preferred together. The combined prices of the common and preferred stocks have been under 60, showing a loss of more than $40 a share on the underwriting.

What the Rockefeller control of steel will mean to the price of the stock is impossible to tell, but some of the holders of the shares are conscious of the possibility of the duplication of the performance in which Colorado Fuel became a market football.

WILL VISIT THE FAIR.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 14.—Charles W. Kohlsaat, who has recently visited the capitals of northern Europe in the interest of the Louisiana Purchase Exposi-

PRINCE GUSTAF.

tion, has just returned to this city. He said:

"Prince Gustaf, the crown prince of Sweden, is coming to the fair. Prince Frederick, the crown prince of Denmark, is an intimate personal friend of his, and Prince Gustaf is anxious to have him come to America with him. Both will come as honorary presidents of the fair commissions from their respective countries."

Lynching of Aliens.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, has introduced a bill making it a crime punishable by death to participate in the lynching of an alien.

THE ARMY TRANSPORTS

The Service Is Cheaper Than to Hire Troops Transported.

Washington, Nov. 16.—"It has been thought proper, in an official report to refer to the army transport service as 'a most costly luxury,'" says C. F. Humphrey, quartermaster general of the army, in his annual report to the secretary of war, which was issued today.

"As to its conditions I submit actual figures and facts. I do not know in what respect the service can be looked upon as a luxury, unless reference is made to the excellence of the enlisted men's accommodations. If it be a luxury to furnish our enlisted men with the class of accommodations now provided on all the army transports, then I favor the continuance of that luxury.

"In my opinion, the transport service needs no defense whatever, and no excuse is offered for it by the department charged with its operation. I, for one, do not claim that there is any 'inexorable military necessity' for its continuance, but I submit that the service is unquestionably a very valuable and economical military convenience."

Much of the quartermaster general's report is devoted to discussion of the transport service. The duties that have been performed through the service with the relative cost of transportation by the government and by contract are shown in the report.

The total difference in favor of transport service for a year is placed at $2,249,439 in the report. Interisland transport service for the year cost $939,606 in the Philippine archipelago, while the cost of transporting the same number of passengers and animals, and the same amount of freight and mail under the prevailing tariff rates of the Philippine steamship companies, the report says, would have been $1,027,977.

During the year 31,350 passengers were carried by the transport service between the United States, the Philippine islands, Hawaiian islands and Alaska. Freight carried between the same points amounted to 68,221 tons.

The bodies of 329 soldiers, enlisted men and civilian employes were brought home, and there were transported between the states and the Philippines 37,661 pieces of baggage, 531,751 pounds of mail, $8,916,000 in United States currency and coin, and six horses.

A Good Ruling.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—Actual values of railroad properties as represented by the money actually expended in their construction, are to be taken into consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission in future when determining the reasonableness of advances made in freight rates.

90 Days' Trial

We sell more reliable merchandise by mail than any house in the world. Volume of sales regulates prices. No firm can undersell us on reliable goods; we refuse to handle the other kind.

Our Oakland Machine at $8.25 is warranted for 5 years and is the best machine on the market at the price.

At $12.75 our Amazon is as good as the regular $20 kind; is beyond comparison with other machines at this price.

For 14.50 our Brunswick Seven Drawer, High Arm, Ball Bearing, Drop Head Machine is a beauty, one that will do all kinds of work and can be depended upon. Price is much lower than any other firm asks for equal quality. Mounted on handsome Automatic Drop Desk Quartered Oak Cabinet like picture, only 16.95

Free Catalogue of Sewing Machines containing our 90 days' free trial offer, sent on request. Write for it today.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. CHICAGO

GREAT CHICAGO STRIKE

Street Railway Employes Are Engaged in It.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—The long-expected and often deferred struggle between the union employes of the Chicago City railway and the company began at 4 o'clock this morning, and when the residents of the South and Southwest sides of the city started for their places of business they were without their usual transportation facilities. The beginning of the strike was followed at once by disorder and riots. Beginning at midnight the trainmen gradually took their cars to the seven barns of the company scattered throughout the system and left them there. In the shops, barns and power houses the union workers laid down their tools and quit, declaring that they would remain idle until the company consented to arbitrate the issue that brought on the controversy.

The strike was ordered at an early morning mass meeting of conductors, motormen and gripmen which acted with only four dissenting votes. The strike is to enforce a demand for a wage increase of 25 per cent and recognition of the union. About 3,000 employes are involved, and 220 miles of surface trackage, part cable and part electric.

Officials of the union, fearing interference with the operation of the United States mail service would result in calling in of troops from Fort Sheridan to protect the cars, instructed motormen on mail cars to report for duty as usual.

Union men who reported at the various barns to take out the mail cars were told by the barn bosses, it is said, that they must take off their union buttons if they intended to work. This a number of the men refused to do.

The railway company refused the services of a union crew for a mail car sent out on Sixty-third street. The union crew reported for work and were told by the barn boss that they were not needed. The car was manned by a non-union crew and the strikers said that the company had played one of its strongest cards for federal interference, which the strikers feared. The mail car that was stopped by the blockade in Cottage Grove avenue was manned by union men.

The union men asserted that public sympathy was with them and pointed to the use of vehicles as evidence that their contention was true. Two omnibus companies had scores of busses busily carrying passengers to the steam and elevated roads. In addition teamsters and drivers were carrying passengers to work from all parts of the South Side to the down-town district.

The mayor's attitude is shown by the proclamation adjuring all curiosity-seekers to keep off the streets and warning against crowds.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Worse rioting today than before was the expectation with which both sides in the big street railway strike started this morning. Lines of union pickets were thrown out at various points, especially in Wentworth avenue, while the non-union employes assembled at the barns of the Chicago City railway. At the same time a hoodlum element, whose work is disavowed by the strikers, began to gather along the more prominent crossings.

The activity of the strikers and their sympathizers was due to news that the railway company would make a desperate attempt to start cars with heavily increased police protection. Unlike yesterday, it was expected that a picked force of police would be aboard each car started and that a heavy detail of patrolmen on foot, would guard the street railway lines, while at points a few squares apart, patrol wagons would be stationed.

Several hundred police and a dozen patrol wagons were massed at the southern terminus of one of the main electric lines at 79th street and Wentworth avenue, early in the morning, and at 8 o'clock the wagons started toward the business district, leaving squads of police at intervals along the line where trouble was anticipated. Pickets posted by the strikers were also on hand in numbers at the various barns, and sullenly watched the preparations being made to guard the cars. Patrol wagons filled with police made ready to proceed beside the cars.

While the crowds were on tiptoe of expectation along the Wentworth avenue electric line, two mail cars were started on one of the principal through cable routes, Cottage Grove avenue, which is a direct parallel of Wentworth avenue, but is half a mile distant to the east. The mail cars made the entire trip from the outskirts of the city to the business center and return without the slightest inerference.

Considerable interest attached to the movement of the mail cars for the reason that any application to a federal tribunal would most probably be to prevent the mail service being interrupted by acts of violence. The state courts on the other hand would be appealed to if, leaving out any question of the mails, an injunction should be sought solely to prevent interference with non-union traction employes endeavoring to re-establish passenger service.

Two cars on Wentworth avenue left the 79th street barns at 8:40 a. m., in charge of Police Captain George W. Shippy. Fifteen policemen were on board each car. Captain Shippy's plan was said to be to carry on the cars any persons arrested for committing violent acts, thus making the alleged disturbers equally with the police the target for bricks and stones meant for the non-union crews.

Ten cars in all started on the trip toward the center of the city within a half hour, all on the Wentworth Avenue Electric line. Non-union crews manned the cars, and each car after the first was in charge of a lieutenant or sergeant and twelve policemen.

The return trip of the Wentworth avenue cars was accomplished with comparative ease. Several individual attempts at blockading were made by drivers of heavy wagons, but the drivers were promptly arrested. As the cars passed Hamilton street the police were compelled to charge a crowd of men and boys, but the assemblage was quickly dispersed. The cars all arrived back at the starting point in good order, and preparations were made to repeat the run.

Ten cars were started from the Seventy-seventh street barns on the Wentworth avenue line on the second trip of the day at 12:40 p. m. The police arrangements were unchanged.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—With an official announcement by railway officials that its Wentworth avenue line would be operated on a regular service schedule the movement of cars was resumed today. The police in force were massed about the barns while a detail of patrolmen rode upon every car as heretofore. At intervals of five minutes cars left the Seventy-ninth street barns until the 20 were en route for the business district.

Superintendent Weatherwax, of the railway company, declared he was prepared to operate as many cars during the day as the city could afford police protection for. It was further announced that no cars would run in Cottage Grove avenue today, but that cots and supplies will be on hand in sufficient quantities by Wednesday to enable the company to open all lines that can be given protection.

STEEL TRUST ECONOMIZING

New York, Nov. 16.—In the work of retrenchment which the officials of the United States Steel corporation have ordered and planned it is proposed to reduce the annual pay roll of the giant corporation about $35,000,000, or slightly more than ten per cent of the wages paid last year.

It also was decided by officials of the United States Steel corporation to merge the American Tin Plate company and the American Sheet Steel company into one organization and to concentrate in Pittsburg practically all the operating departments of its several subsidiary companies.

In its recent negotiations the Steel trust has sold upwards of 150,000 tons of various steel and iron materials in Europe. To move this vast quantity of freight the reduction in freight rates asked of the railroads has been granted. The vessels of the International Mercantile Marine company will transport the goods to the other side of the Atlantic.

TO PROTECT THE BIRDS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 16.—As a result of action to be taken at the convention of the American Ornithologists' Union, which began in this city today, a strenuous crusade is to be undertaken to protect the birds of North America. Working in conjunction with the various Audubon societies throughout the country, the union purposes to make organized efforts to have stricter game laws passed in the various states and to see that these laws are rigidly enforced. The co-operation of women's clubs is sought and it is also proposed to interest school teachers throughout the country in the movement. The union cites the figures to show that hundreds of thousands of birds are killed annually for their plumage alone and that this wanton destruction, unless measures are taken to check it, must necessarily result in the extermination of many species of feathered warblers within a short time.

Verdict in a Disaster.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 14.—Coroner Tutewiler rendered his verdict today on the Big Four wreck which occurred in this city October 31. The coroner blames B. C. Byers, the chief train dispatcher, at Kankakee, who he says failed to notify the Indianapolis yard master that a special train was coming. Sixteen people were killed in the wreck, fifteen of whom were Purdue students.

IN DOMINICA.

Cherokee Arrives With News of the Revolution.

New York, Nov. 12.—The Clyde line steamer Cherokee arrived today from Santo Domingo with late direct intelligence of the insurrection, after an exciting experience with a Dominican man-of-war, by which the Cherokee was stopped several times. On one occasion she was fired at across her bows and on another the ship eluded the war vessel under cover of darkness. The Cherokee on her outward voyage was met at Porto Plata, on October 27, by the Dominican man of war, which fired several shots across her bow and stopped her. After some parley the Cherokee was allowed to go into Porto Plata, land her cargo and mails and reload cargo. Off Macoris, on November 3, the Cherokee was stopped by the same vessel and again permitted to proceed. At Samana, November 5, the war vessel ordered the Cherokee away. The Cherokee waited until after dark when the man-of-war sailed out of port without lights, and then went in and landed her cargo and mails. She succeeded in making schedule time at all her usual ports, except Monte Christi.

Macoris was evacuated by the government forces November 3, the day of sailing, and all the ports except San Domingo city were in the hands of the insurgents when she finally sailed.

At Porto Plata, November 6, a French and a Cuban steamer were ordered away by the Dominican warship.

The Dominican government officials refused the Cherokee clearance papers to leave San Domingo, and also refused to allow a pilot to take her out of the harbor. Minister Powell protested to the Dominican government, and instructed the captain of the Cherokee to take his ship out without clearance papers or pilot.

The Cherokee brought nineteen cabin passengers from San Domingo, but no refugees.

THE CHEROKEE.

Threats That She Will Be Sunk by the Dominicans.

New York, Nov. 16.—The agents here of the Clyde line steamer Cherokee, which had trouble with the Dominican government authorities on her last trip to that island, declared today that the Cherokee will sail next Wednesday, and will pursue her regular schedule, stopping at Samana Bay, Monte Chisti, Sanchez, Puerto Plata, etc. Manuel de J. Galvan, consul general from San Domingo to New York, said today that the Cherokee will surely be sunk of he attempts to enter the five harbors named. He says that the entire San Domingoan navy, the gunboats El Presidente and Independencia, are on guard to maintain the blockade of those ports, now in the hands of the rebels under Jiminez. "If the Cherokee attempts to enter any of those ports the gunboats will not parley with her this time," said Mr. Galvan, "They will surely sink her."

Consul Galvan continued: "Acting on orders from my government, I have notified Collector Stranhanan that reports of Samana Bay, Sanchez, Puerta Plata, Monte Christi and Macoris be closed, and that the Clyde steamers cannot be cleared for them. I do not know what action will be taken. I understand the Clyde line is taking cargoes for these ports as usual. Several shippers have called here to ask me about the situation. They say the Clyde line agents tell them the Cherokee is going to these ports under escorts of United States vessels. I think they will find they are mistaken if they do anything of that sort. It is a peculiar condition of affairs. The Clyde line is under contract with our government of such a binding nature than even if there is only one port of call open it must continue its service. It is even bound by its contract to carry our troops from port to port if we desire it. Now with five of the principal ports closed in a traffic which at best gives the line very poor business you can readily see that its ships cannot make expenses, but what can you expect? We cannot allow the ships to enter these ports which are in the possession of the rebels and carry them provisions and money. I am sure that the United States government is in sympathy with our government in this matter, and will not countenance the carrying on of any attempt to enter the ports which we have declared closed."

New Gulf Railway.

New York, Nov. 12.—Official outline of George J. Gould's plan for building a new tidewater line from St. Louis to New Orleans, has been made public in an application to list $12,242,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern lines, Gulf Division first mortgage 4 per cent 30-year bonds, which represent that portion of the authorized $50,000,000 which have been sold.

I Save Weak Men.

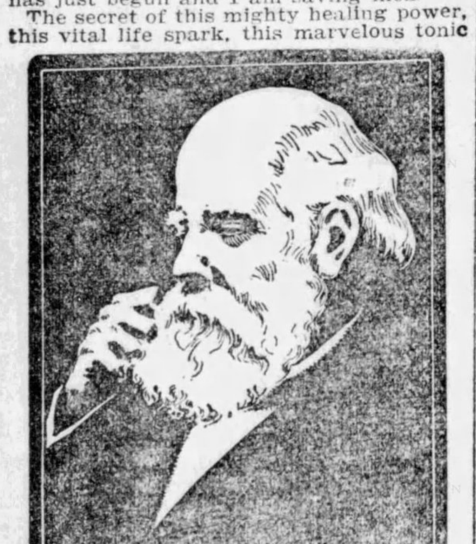
I Have Discovered the Marvelous Secret of Perpetual Youth and Undying Manly Vigor and I Give It to You Free.

My Mysterious Compound Startles the World With Its Wonderful Cures---With This Marvelous Secret No Man Can Grow Old and It Is My Mission on Earth Henceforth to Bring All Jaded, Worn-Out Men to This Fountain of Youth.

Send No Money---Simply Send Your Name and Address and This Marvelous Compound Will Be Sent You By Return Mail, Prepaid and Absolutely Free.

I have discovered the marvelous secret of perpetual life and vigor in men. To me it has been given to bring to the fallen, weary, worn-out brothers the knowledge of this priceless boon, and even to the uttermost ends of the earth I send my message of love and peace and hope and help. Unbelievers may scoff and cry "fake" but I heed them not. My work has just begun and I am saving men.

The secret of this mighty healing power, this vital life spark, this marvelous tonic



"No Man Is Lost—There is a Sure Cure for Every Weak Man."—Dr. Ferris.

fluid is known to me alone. It is mine to give to whom I will and my works go before me. Doubt not! I ask no man to believe me, but I give to every weak man free this priceless boon and it restores him instantly to the strength and powerful vigor of youth. With this marvelous, mysterious compound, which I have discovered only after a lifetime devoted to search through all the realms of science, and the archives of the ancients, it is possible for every weak man to have for his own the glorious manly power, the untiring vigor and the long life of the patriarchs of Bible times. With this mysterious compound no weak man will ever again be troubled with impotency, vital losses, nightly emissions, spermatorrhea, varicocele, prematurity, defective power or lack of vital energy.

Send me no money. It is my duty, guided by an Unseen Hand—it is my mission on earth—my life work—to lift up the fallen, heal the weak and cure the maimed or undeveloped; and to every man who has lost his vital power or finds it waning, I send my message of love and peace and health. I can save him and I will save him and restore him to many years of happiness and the impetuous vitality and vigorous manhood of perfect health and youth.

Remember, it matters not how old you are; it matters not how you lost your manhood, or when you lost it. It matters not what doctors or scoffers say. This is no ordinary drug or stimulating method of treatment, but it is the vital spark of life itself, and it matters not how many remedies and doctors have failed, I have repeatedly and instantly renewed the youth of old men. My secret compound never fails. I have often instilled into faded men new vitality, health and strength. For worn-out men I have oft kindled, in an instant, and to stay, the sparkling vitality of youth. Write me today and tell me in strictest confidence all about your case. My private address is Dr. C. Sargent Ferris, 47 Strawn Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and I urge every weak man to come to me for I will give him undying strength, the supreme joy and happiness of perfect manliness. My wondrous discovery has startled the world by its miraculous effects, yet I seek not fame nor glory. It suffices me if I may be the humble instrument of Nature's greatest power in bringing all men into the enjoyment of their true manliness and I do it free. In the time allotted to me here on earth I shall do all that in my power lies to give my fellow-men the benefit of this great secret and my reward shall be in the knowledge that I have done unto others as I would that others should do unto me.

GORMAN'S BOOM.

Headquarters to Be Opened at the Capital at Once.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Alarmed at the progress of the presidential boom inaugurated in behalf of William R. Hearst, of New York, the friends of Senator Gorman, of Maryland, have decided that immediate action in his behalf is necessary, consequently Gorman's headquarters are to be opened here without delay and an active canvass begun to secure control of the state conventions to be held next summer. As a preliminary movement, a conference of the leading Democrats is to be held here soon, in which John R. McLean, who is looked upon as the head of the Gorman forces in Ohio and perhaps other men from the same state will participate.

The meeting to be called at Columbus for the re-organization of the Ohio Democracy along conservative lines, is part of the plan to capture the state for the Marylander. For a time the Hearst movement was looked upon as something of a joke and the Gorman people were disposed to treat it with levity. They laughed when it was spoken and refused to give it consideration. But developments since the opening of congress have changed their tune. Hearst is really a quantity to be reckoned with. He has a well organized bank of lieutenants working in every state in the union.

The old Bryan faction, disgruntled at the treatment received from the reformers, is at his back pushing the boom along. Moreover, he has the support of many men of money, who might naturally be expected as having a place in the Gorman campaign. Hearst himself is a shrewd politician, who knows the tricks of the game. His earnest fight in behalf of the admission of New Mexico and the other territories desiring statehood has won him a powerful following in the west, while his great wealth has helped him in the east.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The long-expected trade treaty between the United States and China, which was negotiated in Shanghai by the American commissioners just reached Washington, and is now under examination by the state department officials. It is the intention to submit the new treaty for ratification to the senate at the earliest possible moment, so that it is certain to go in during the special session.

The provisions for the treaty have been so completely outlined in the statements given out by the state department and in the cabled press dispatches from China, that nothing new of interest is found in the document just received: In brief, the important provisions are those opening to trade the Chinese ports of Mukden and Antung, in Manchuria, the provision for the removal of the Likin tax on goods passing between Chinese provinces and a 100 per cent increase of the rate of custom duties that may be collected on foreign goods entering China.

Become a Mexican.

St. Louis, Nov. 14.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from El Paso, Texas, says: "W. C. Cockrell, son of United States Senator Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri, has recently become a citizen of Mexico and foresworn his allegiance to the United States.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

Pushing the Bill in the House Without Loss of Time.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The speaker of the house today announced the ways and means committee as follows:

Republicans—Messrs. Payne, (N. Y.); Dalzell, (Pa.); Grosvenor (Ohio); Tawney, (Minn.); McCall, (Mass.); Babcock, (Wis.); Metcalf, (Cal.); Hill, (Conn.); Boutell, (Ill.); Watson, (Ind.); Curtis, (Kan.).

Democrats—Messrs. Williams, (Miss.); Robertson, (La.); Swanson, (Va.); McClellan, (N. Y.); Cooper, (Texas); Clark, (Mo.).

Mr. Payne today introduced in the house a bill making effective the Cuban reciprocity treaty.

The measure was referred to the ways and means committee. The following is the full text of the measure:

That whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Republic of Cuba has made provision to give full effect to the articles of the convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, signed on the eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred received such evidence and thereupon on his proclamation declaring that he has received such evidence and thereupon on the tenth day after exchange of ratifications of such convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, and so long as the said convention shall remain in force, all articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba, which are now imported into the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted free of duty, and all other articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba imported into the United States shall be admitted at a reduction of 20 per centum of the rates of duty thereon, as provided by the tariff act of the United States, approved July 24th, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, or as may be provided by any tariff law of the United States subsequently enacted. The rates of duty herein granted by the United States to the Republic of Cuba are and shall continue during the term of said convention preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries.

"Provided, that while said convention is in force no sugar imported from the republic of Cuba and being the product of the soil or industry of the republic of Cuba, shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of duty greater than 20 per centum of the rates of duty thereon, as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, and no sugar, the product of any other foreign country shall be admitted by treaty or convention into the United States while this convention is in force, at a lower rate of duty than that provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, and provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be held or construed as an admission on the part of the house of representatives that custom duties can be changed otherwise than by an act of congress, originating in said house.

"Section 2.—That so long as said convention shall remain in force, the laws and regulations adopted, or that may be adopted by the United States, to protect the revenues and prevent fraud in the declarations and proofs that the articles of merchandise to which said convention may apply, are the product or manufacture of the republic of Cuba, shall not impose any additional charge or fees therefor on the articles imported, excepting the consular fees established or which may be established by the United States, to issuing shipping documents, which fees shall not be higher than these charged on the shipments of similar merchandise from any other nation whatsoever; that articles of the republic of Cuba shall receive, on their importation in the ports of the United States, treatment equal to that which similar articles of the United States shall receive on their importation into the ports of the republic of Cuba, that any tax or charge that may be imposed by the national or local authorities of the United States upon the articles of merchandise of the republic of Cuba, embraced in the article of said convention subsequent to said importation and prior to their entering into consumption into the United States, shall be imposed and collected without discrimination upon like articles whencesoever imported."

MISS ROOSEVELT RIDES.

Washington, Nov. 11.—There is a flutter in Washington society over the announcement just out that Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, has discarded the side-saddle and conventional riding habit and rides in divided skirts, writes the correspondent of the Detroit News to his paper. She has been receiving istructions in the new style of riding from a woman teacher.

Miss Roosevelt's adoption of the new fashion will doubtless popularize it in Washington, where the President's family exerts such an influence. Her new riding costume is a modest one of blue cloth and she has changed to the new style of riding in such an unostentatious manner that criticism of her course has been avoided.

GOVERNOR SEAY TALKS.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—"I shoveled dirt for the first railroad built within the limits of the Louisiana Purchase," said former Governor A. J. Seay, of Oklahoma. "The line I helped to build was from St. Louis to Jefferson City, and the people I lived among were of that sturdy, pioneer stock that transformed the wilderness into smiling farms and planted the seeds of civilization in the west. Many a time, as a boy, I got up at midnight to take a bag of corn to the mill in order to be on hand when the miller roused at dawn of day to begin his daily task. Every fellow wanted his meal ground first, and so there was tremendous rivalry among the country lads to see who would be first on the ground."

WONDERFUL UNDERWEAR.

A New Method of Knitting That Cuts the Price of Underwear in Two.

A new style of underwear, made by a new process, is now noticeable in the stores. It is called Utica Ribbed Fleece, because of the peculiar formation of its fabric, and is having a widespread sale by reason of its surprising comfort and economy.

A slight examination of a suit of Utica Ribbed Fleece Underwear—which sells for fifty cents a garment—will show that it is equal in every respect to a suit of underwear that formerly cost a much larger sum.

This remarkable benefit is due to the invention of a wonderful knitting machine which knits automatically a fabric, one side of which is composed of elastic ribs and the other side of downy fleece. Hence the name, Utica Ribbed Fleece Underwear.

The elasticity of this peculiar weave is so perfect that the garment can be stretched to nearly twice its usual size. This causes it to fit the form closely, and especially adapts it for women's wear, while active men find that they are able to move much more easily in a Utica Ribbed Fleece garment.

The soft fleece will also retain its downy softness, and will not mat nor rumple. This is one of the remarkable features of the invention. In fact, the process is so complete that rough washing—so dangerous to underwear—will not shrink the fabric or change its shape.

The women's garments are close fitting, handsome, serviceable—a delight to the eye and sense of any woman. The men's wear is well made and comfortable. The price of both men's and women's garments is fifty cents.

For children, Utica Ribbed Fleece Underwear is made in separate vests and pants, and also in union suits. The price per separate garment is twenty-five cents. The union suits are fifty cents each.

Utica Ribbed Fleece, the trade mark of the Utica Knitting Company, is sewed on every garment and marks it genuine.

Radway's Pills

Small, act without pain or griping, purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Regulate the Liver and Digestive Organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all other derangements of the Internal Viscera. 25c a box. Druggists or by mail. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm street, New York.

MARROQUIN A FUGITIVE

Colombian President Reported to Be in Galveston.

Galveston, Texas, Nov. 17.—President Marroquin, of Colombia, is reported to have arrived in the harbor late last night on the steamer Cuban. He is said to be seeking refuge in the United States from the wrath of the people of Colombia, who are incensed against him for the loss of Panama and the canal bonus. The vessel is detained in quarantine. The report that Marroquin is aboard is not confirmed.

New Flag Saluted

Panama, Nov. 17.—The United States flagship Marblehead, in Panama bay, saluted the flag of the new Republic of Panama at 8 o'clock this morning with 21 guns. The French consul at Panama has notified the junta that he will open official relations with the government of Panama, saying Foreign Minister Delcasse had informed him that France will formally recognize the new republic later.

Germany Has No Protest.

Berlin, Nov. 17.—The alleged interference with German steamers by the United States naval authorities at Colon has no basis in fact so far as the foreign office here is concerned. The officials have not received any information on the subject from either the ship captains, the steamship owners, or the German representatives abroad, and the foreign office regards the Neueste Nachrichten's article, comparing the affair with the British seizures of vessels during the Transvaal war as "foolish and premature," adding that it is not disposed to "anticipate developments." The stand taken by the Neueste Nachrichten is wholly unsupported by the rest of the German press, which has not noticed the affair, merely printing inconspicuously the dispatches received on the subject.

A more correct or calmer attitude on the part of the press and government here is impossible to conceive.

Panama Rejects Proposals.

Colon, Nov. 17.—The Panamanian commission, composed of Senors Arias, Morales and Arosemena, which left Panama yesterday to meet the peace commission from the department of Bolivar, boarded the Mayflower today, and held a short conference with the Colombians, who only represent the department of Bolivar and the governor of that department, and who have no credentials from Bogota. The Colombians asked the Panamanians if they would return to the republic of Colombia, assuring them concessions and considerations in the passage of a canal treaty. The Panamanians replied that they would not return to the republic of Colombia, and declared the assurances came too late, as Panama's position was so advantageous and strong that they could not see any reason for changing.

The Colombians will return to Savanilla this afternoon on the British steamer Trent. They will not land at Colon but will remain on the Mayflower until 3 p. m., when they will be transferred to the Trent.

Colombian Commission Received.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The State department today received an undated cablegram from United States Consul General Gudger, at Panama, which evidently was written yesterday. The consul general says:

"In the department of Panama all the officials are supporting the republic and the sentiment in its favor is unanimous. Life and property are fully protected. The commissioners, Francisco Padra, C. Pahara, C. Insignaro and Gen. Demetric Davilla, from the United States of Colombia, have arrived at Colon. The commissioners from the republic of Panama will meet them." The important feature of Mr. Gudger's dispatch is the statement that these commissioners represent the United States of Colombia and not a single state of that republic.

MORGAN IS TO REMAIN

Not Likely to Leave Canal Committee of the Senate.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The senate committee appointed by the Republican caucus to fill vacancies on standing committees, held its first meeting today. The wishes of his Republican colleagues have been obtained by Senator Hale, chairman of the Republican committee, and these were considered.

Senator Hawley, ranking Republican member of the inter-oceanic canal committee, has asked to be relieved from duties on the committee because of ill-health. The report that Senator Morgan will withdraw from the committee when he is deposed from the chairmanship, which it has been decided shall go to Senator Hanna, is not credited by either Republicans or Democrats.

ADMIRAL EVANS' PLANS

Nothing Definite Regarding a Visit to the Kaiser.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Admiral Evans, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic squadron, whose two years' sea service will expire in the spring, will return to the United States on the Kentucky. He will sail about the first of March and will come home by way of the Mediterranean, arriving in American waters early in May. It has been stated that in the course of his journey to the United States Admiral Evans would pay a visit to Emperor William and that the emperor would in turn call on the admiral aboard his ship, the two being well known to each other. The navy department officials, however, profess to know nothing of the matter and say that the time alotted to the admiral for his return to the United States would not permit of a stop in German waters.

ALBANY FOR CHEMULPO.

Washington, Nov. 16.—A cablegram received at the navy department today from Read Admiral Evans, commanding the Asiatic station, announced the sailing today of the protected cruiser Albany, from Yokohama, Japan, for Chemulpo, Port Zeol, the Korean Cape, where United States Minister Allen is proceeding to further the request of the United States for the opening to the world's commerce of the Korean port of Wiju, on the Yula river. It appears from the records of the navy department that Wiju was selected by the United States as a prospective port instead of Yoghanpho, because lying eight miles above the latter port, which is at the mouth of the Yalu river, the country within that limit will likewise be opened to traffic and neutralized, a substantial gain in the extent of the market afforded.

THE CUBAN BILL.

Clarke, of Missouri, Pokes Fun at Hanna's "Battlecries."

Washington, Nov. 17.—When the house convened today Mr. Fowler (N. J.) and Mr. Brundige (Ark.) were sworn in, after which the house went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the Cuban bill. Mr. Knapp (Rep., N. Y.) was the first speaker today.

Mr. Knapp said that above the commercial reasons why the treaty should be made effective, justice to Cuba for the further prosperity of which the United States must be responsible demanded favorable action on the pending measure.

Mr. Stevens (Rep., Minn.) spoke for thirty minutes in opposition to the bill. He asid that while a firm protectionist he believed the time near at hand when some reductions in the present tariff schedules must be made. He said it was nonsense to think there will be any great increase in our trade with Cuba. For the sake of securing from $12,000,000 to $20,000,000, he said, the United States wil limperil millions of dollars of its foreign trade.

"I believe the measure is a cruel blow to one of the promising agricultural industries of this country," said Mr. Stevens, adding that there would be a greater reduction in revenues than estimated by advocates of the bill.

Mr. Clarke (Dem., Mo.) prefaced his remarks by saying he believed it the first duty of a Democrat to congratulate the Republicans that light was breaking in on them. Speaking of the rule cutting off amendments to the bill Mr. Clarke said the probability is that the Democrats will control the next House and elect the next President, adding, "The more of these iron-clad rules you ram down our throats the more you will have rammed down yours."

Turning his attention to the Cuban bill, Mr. Clarke declared with emphasis that the Republicans could not pass the bill without the Democratic vote in the House, adding: "And you know it."

Mr. Clarke then got back to politics and quoted what he termed Republican battle cries. "Your Uncle Mark invented, 'Let well enough alone.' He afterward converted this into 'Stand Pat,' and then the able chairman of the ways and means committee, Mr. Payne, added a little 'Keep on letting well enough alone,' and then when your Uncle Mark was being punched over the ropes in Ohio he added, 'For God's sake, let's keep on letting well enough alone.' "

Short Senate Session.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The Senate was in open session today for only 20 minutes.

The greater part of that time was consumed in the introduction of bills and the presentation of petitions. Most of the bills were for pensions, and the bulk of the petitions related to the case of Senator Smoot, of Utah.

The Senate at 12:30 went into executive session. At 12:40 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

APPLE TOPICS DISCUSSED

Second Congress of Growers of Great American Fruit.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 17.—The American Apple Growers' congress, which was formed at a meeting held in St. Louis a year ago, today began its second annual meeting in this city. Those in attendance include prominent growers and shippers from many sections of the country. The congress has arranged a two days' programme which calls for papers and addresses dealing with a wide range of subjects relating to the growing and marketing of the great American fruit. Among other things refrigeration, the prevention of bitter rot, spray tanks, the best methods of marketing, and an apple exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase exposition will receive attention. The presiding officer of the congress is Henry M. Dunlay, of Savoy, Ill.

Pittsburg, Nov. 17.—An order is being run out at the Duquesne works of the Carnegie Steel Co. for 100,000 tons of tin plate bars, which are to be exported to Wales, where they will be rolled into black plates for tinning.

Are You a Man?

BECK'S WONDER=WORKERS FOR MEN. PRICE ONE DOLLAR

Are You the Strong and Kingly Man Who Can Hold Royal Court with the Best on Earth, or are You Lost to Men's Delights Because of Lack of Vim and Vigor?

MY DEAR BROTHER:—More than 300,000 weak men who have used "Beck's Wonder-Workers for Men" for a short time, one tablet at a dose, three times a day, are now men in fact as well as in name;—men who mingle with the world in gleeful enjoyment of all the solid, satisfying pleasures known only to true men;—men able to do the proper thing at the proper time;—men able to work or play;—men whose lives have now become a life-long holiday fraught with all the blessings that Perfect Health alone can bring. This statement is Gospel Truth, and it is also true that if you are weak (no matter what the cause or whether you be old or young) their use will cure you quicker and at less expense than any other remedy in the world. They cured me at the age of forty-four years when I lacked that vitality without which a person is a man only in name, and after I had been nearly ruined by rascals who disgrace the medicine business.

Are You the Healthy Man You Ought to be, or Has Hard Work or the Reckless Acts of By-Gone Days Brought Loss of Strength and Thrown Your Nervous System out of Tune?

The myriad and marvelous cures that "Beck's Wonder-Workers for Men" have made of Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Exhausting Drains, Weak Back, Kidney Ills and Men's Weakness of all kinds, at all ages and from all causes, lead me to say sincerely on my honor as a man that I do not believe there is a case of that kind in the world to-day that this unparalleled remedy will fail to **quickly cure** if used as directed above. During the past five years (my advertisement has been in this paper at intervals all of that time) the sale of my "Wonder-Workers" has developed into **the Largest Mail Order Medicine Business in the World**—a sale that aggregates **at least ten times as much as that of any other similar remedy on earth**, and to-day "Wonder-Workers" go by mail or express to every country in the world. No medicine that is not what it is claimed to be can ever attain a record such as that.

You Can be a Man of Vim—a Strong, Peerless, Fearless, Nervy, Manly Man—and Hold High Carnival with Perfect Health if You Use Wonder-Workers.

The secret of the wonderful success of my "Wonder-Workers" lies in the fact that **they do not contain any of the poisons** that make the vile nostrums sent out by the "Free Trial," "C. O. D.," "Belt," or "Prescription" fakirs and frauds so dangerous to human life. "Wonder-Workers" are pure and it is Perfectly Safe to use them at any time or under any circumstances. They never fail. If you order "Wonder-Workers" **mention this paper**, the publisher of which is hereby authorized to publish me as a fraud if I fail to do exactly as I agree with any of its readers.

The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only One Dollar per box, always cash with order; by express at your expense. It will cost 25 cents to lift them from express office. If you send $1.15 to pay packing and postage, I send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. If you have any doubt about me, write to any Commercial Agency, the First National Bank of this city, (the bank of which Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, is President), or to any of your friends in Springfield. Sincerely your friend,

GEO. S. BECK,

44 and 46 Main Street, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Modern Merchandising

Have you ever stopped to think about the question of getting your household supplies to the best advantage? Are you perfectly satisfied with the way things are running—with the prices you pay, the quality of the goods, the range of selection and the general question of making both ends meet? Perhaps you buy your supplies from the cross-roads store, just because your grandfather did. Perhaps you are tied up to the general store because you can trade in your butter and eggs at a low price and take it out in trade at a high price. Possibly you have never thought about it one way or the other. It is time to think. You have got to live and support your family. Your income is limited to so many dollars per year, and you have got to figure out the expense account so that things will come out right at the end of the year. If you can make both ends meet nicely and lay aside a tidy sum for a rainy day, you are only doing what every head of a family should endeavor to do, and if you don't do it you are simply inviting misery for the next time the crop fails. If a dollar looks as big to you as we think it does, we want you to think over this question of modern merchandising and see just what it means. It means different things to different people. To some it means buying everything on credit, then mortgaging the farm when settlement day comes around. Others think cheap goods the pathway to economy—the cheap, worthless trash that is advertised so brazenly at "the lowest price on earth." Many people send off to the city and get a jack knife at a 25 cents saving, and then fall back into the old rut in buying the balance of their supplies. Our idea of modern merchandising is to supply all your wants—everything you eat, wear or use—for yourself, your family and the hired man, at an average saving of 15 to 40 per cent, which means that if your yearly purchases amount to $200, you can save something like $50; or $100 if it costs you $400 a year to live. Are you so well off that $100, or even $50 does not interest you? Then again, consider the advantages. Absolutely reliable merchandise of the very best quality, and an unlimited range of selection. New goods. Prompt service. Prices that spell economy, and the certain knowledge that absolute satisfaction is the keynote to every transaction. To make trading with us possible, we issue a catalogue of 1128 pages, in which almost everything imaginable, including Vehicles and Farm Implements, is illustrated, described and priced. This catalogue can be absolutely depended upon and enables you to select your entire bill of merchandise without hurry or confusion and with the certainty that everything will be found exactly as described or you need not keep it. We ask you to get out of your present rut and give our methods a trial. We satisfy others and will satisfy you. There never was a better time than right now to begin, for we have just issued a new catalogue full of the things you will need to see you through this winter, and you can make no better investment than to fill out this coupon and send it to us now while the subject is in your mind. We ask 15 cents, merely as an evidence of good faith on your part. If you will risk 15 cents, we will risk sending you a catalogue that costs us over half a dollar to print and is so big that it requires 26 cents postage. It is our 76 cents against your 15 cents. Will you do it? Write today.

Laying in Supplies: Living from hand to mouth is one way of living, but why not get your supplies on a wholesale basis and avoid the petty annoyances of retail buying, to say nothing of making four dollars go as far as five dollars used to. That's the grocery list you see hanging on the wall. Supplied with loops to hang up with. A postal will bring it. Nothing like groceries for a foundation for a 100-lb. freight shipment.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

Michigan Avenue, Madison and Washington Streets, Chicago

Thousands of readers of this paper noticed our advertisement last month and sent in their application for our Catalogue No. 72. A new edition is just off the press. Requests will be filled in order of their receipt. Do not delay.

37

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago

Enclosed find 15 cents for partial postage on Catalogue No. 72, as advertised in Toledo Blade.

Name________________________

(Be sure to write very plainly)

Postoffice________________________

Route No.________County________State________

SENATOR INDICTED.

Dietrich, of Nebraska, Charged With Accepting a Bribe.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 17.—The federal grand jury last evening returned true bills against United States Senator Charles G. Dietrich and Postmaster Jacob Fisher, of Hastings, Neb., charging them with conspiracy and bribery, in connection with the appointment of Fisher to the position of postmaster. When the indictments were brought into the United States district court, Judge Munger presiding, and were placed on file, the court merely accepted the report of the grand jury, making no remarks on its contents beyond making an order to the clerk for filing of the bills.

The indictment against Senator Dietrich charges that he accepted money and property in consideration of his recommending Fisher for appointment as postmaster at Hastings. That against Postmaster Fisher charges are made against him with making an agreement with Senator Dietrich by which the former was to pay in property and money $1,300 for securing to Fisher the appointment. The alleged go-between gave evidence against him. Senator Dietrich is at present in Washington.

The details of the postmastership transaction at Hastings, as given out today by Mr. Fisher's friends, are as follows:

"The postoffice at Hastings up to two years ago was located in a building erected by the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Previous to installation in this building it had been in other quarters and successive postmasters had furnished the postoffice fixtures themselves. The Grand Army of the Republic bought the fixtures for $500, and their use was included in the government lease. About three years ago considerable effort was made to secure better accommodations for the postoffice business, the contention becoming one between the opposite ends of town.

Senator Dietrich, who had just been elected governor, had put up a new building near the Grand Army of the Republic building, and anticipating removal of the postoffice took the matter up with the postoffice authorities during a visit to Washington. A lease was agreed upon subject to more specific terms, but the negotiations were not concluded until after Governor Dietrich had been elected United States senator. In the meantime property owners interested in the other section of the city made counter offers at reduced rentals, and in order to hold it in the vicinity of his property a lease was finally drawn and signed at a rental of $1,300, omitting the requirement of the owner to furnish the fixtures.

Believing that he was renting his property for less than it was worth for the purpose of holding the postoffice for the benefit of the surrounding property owners it was suggested that the difference in the rental be made up by a subscription from the interested parties. The G. A. R. people also again became involved with a protest against the removal from their building for fear they would lose the money they had put into the fixtures and possibly be tenantless for some time. At this juncture the senator was called upon to indorse for the postion of postmaster one of the applicants, the competition having narrowed down to the then mayor, Jacob Fisher, and the editor of the Hastings Tribune, Adam Breed.

An understanding was finally reached by which Fisher was to receive the appointment of postmaster on condition that he purchase the postoffice fixtures belonging to the G. A. R. post at the price which it had paid for them, and it is said that he also agreed to reimburse the senator for the difference by which he had been compelled to reduce the rental from his original figure of $1,500, in order to meet the offers that had been made in behalf of a location at the other end of the street. This difference of $200, it is said, was to have been made up in equal portions by the postmaster and his deputy, and it is alleged that it was paid for a few months, and then, when the senator discovered its questionable character, the money was returned to Postmaster Fisher and Deputy Francis.

Additional interest is lent to the indictment of Senator Dietrich by the fact that the man most instrumental in securing it, United States District Attorney Summers, is at outs with him, and has been for some time past. In fact, they are bitter political enemies.

A year ago it became known that there would be a small sized split between Senators Dietrich and Millard over the appointment of a United States district attorney for the district of Nebraska. At that time Senator Dietrich made public announcement that he would use every effort to secure the appointment for Harry Lindsey, secretary of the Republican state central committee. Senator Millard gave evidence that he would support Mr. Summers' fight for reappointment. The latter's first term has not yet expired, although he has but a short time to serve. During the session of the spring term of the United States grand jury, it is understood that he attempted to secure an indictment against Senator Dietrich, but as the evidence then collected was not so comprehensive as that now at hand, the attempt failed.

It has been known for several days by those who keep in touch with Nebraska happenings that the matter was before the grand jury, and that the district attorney was making a supreme effort to secure the indictment during the present session.

Senator Dietrich is known as a great friend of the Burlington railroad, which is strong in Nebraska politics, and it is also said that the forces behind this road will exert every effort in his behalf.

Postmaster Jacob Fisher, upon learning of his indictment by the federal grand jury today, appeared in Judge Hanger's court. The formalities of arrest being completed, Fisher gave a bond for $1,000 for his appearance in court, and was released.

At the federal building it was stated that a United States senator is immune from arrest on charges of the nature of those named in the indictment, while congress is in session.

ITALY'S KING.

Prince of Wales Greets Sovereigns at Portsmouth.

London, Nov. 17.—King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, of Italy, reached Portsmouth on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert shortly before 11 o'clock this morning amidst salutes from the ships and land batteries in the harbor.

Upon the arrival of the yachts at the jetty, the Prince of Wales went aboard immediately and welcomed their majesties in the name of King Edward and of the nation.

A torpedo flotilla met the royal visitors outside the Nab and formed an escort for the royal yacht through the home fleet lying at Spithead. All the ships were dressed and manned and the cheers of the crews mingled with the reports of the guns in giving the Italian king and queen a welcome to England. Great crowds lined every vantage point and the shore was bright with bunting. Guards of honor of blue jackets and marines lined the jetty and a band played the Italian national anthem as the yacht steamed alongside. The Prince of Wales was met at the top of the gangway by King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena. After greetings had been exchanged between the royal personages the naval and military commanders were introduced to the king and queen and the mayor of Portsmouth presented an address to King Victor Emmanuel, who briefly expressed his thanks for the message of good will from the citizens.

The king, who wore the uniform of a British general, was surrounded by a brilliant suite, including the Italian and British military and naval attaches. The general brightness of the scene was heightened by the picturesque uniforms of several Italian officers belonging to Cuirassing regiments, who formed part of King Victor Emmanuel's entourage.

After luncheon on board the yacht the king, queen and the Prince of Wales disembarked, and King Victor Emmanuel inspected the guards-of-honor and the naval cadets from the college at Osborne, after which the party entered a train and started for Windsor amid another salute from the guns of the fleet.

TOOK POSSESSION OF NAVAL STATION

Santiago, Cuba, Nov. 17.—The United States cruiser Baltimore reached here this morning from Guanatanamo, where she officially assumed sovereignty in the name of the United States over the naval station there.

The Baltimore will leave this afternoon for Kingston, Jamaica, and thence will go to Bahia Honda, Cuba, which is to be made a coaling station of the United States.

World's Fair Tickets.

Kansas City, Nov. 12.—A resolution was adopted by the Guaranteed Ticket Brokers' association declaring that the association will fight the railroads for the privilege of handling world's fair excursion tickets next year. Injunction proceedings have been brought by railroads in all states where the ticket brokers operate to restrain them from "scalping" cheap tickets to St. Louis.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Nov. 17.—Close.—The great strength in wheat in the northwest affected all markets today and Toledo was no exception, wheat prices closing at advances ranging from 1¼c to 1½c over yesterday. One Minneapolis telegram said that 109 cars of wheat had been shipped to the country mills yesterday and 108 today. The mills can't get enough to grind from the receipts tributary to them. There was no foreign demand. Bradstreet's made the visible supply of grain 3,113,000 bushels, against 475,000,000 bushels last year. Wheat this morning opened steady, unchanged for cash and December to ¼c higher for May. Trade was exceedingly quiet during the morning, but prices advanced a fraction over yesterday's close. Offerings of cash and December were light and there was a good milling demand. Cables came weak from Liverpool, ¼c lower. Weather conditions continue favorable for the wheat movement. The map today showed very little precipitation in the northwest or anywhere west of the Mississippi river. There were heavy rains in the Ohio valley. It is below zero in parts of the northwest and very cold everywhere. Low temperatures in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa and colder weather is indicated. The northwest situation was strong and our prices received help from this direction. Argentine conditions were reported not so favorable because of heavy rains. Northwest and southwest receipts were moderate. Despite the light trade prices advanced sharply during the afternoon, closing at the high point. Primary wheat receipts were larger today, 1,400,000 bushels, against 1,838,000 a week ago, and 1,232,000 a year ago; shipments, 835,000, against 160,000 and 540,000.

Corn opened firm and higher. Weather conditions were favorable for the grading and movement of corn. Cables from Liverpool were weak, the close coming ¼d under yesterday. Trade was quiet during the morning, but the better feeling in wheat stimulated corn values and moderate advances were made. There was little news of importance. The afternoon session developed higher prices in sympathy with wheat. Primary receipts were light, 471,000 bushels, against 520,000 a week ago, and 538,000 a year ago; shipments, 78,000, against 224,000 and 259,000.

Oats closed firm in sympathy with the better tone in wheat and corn. Trade was light. Oats were dull and easier early, the market opening ⅛c to ⅜c under yesterday. The market was without feature during the morning. Values held up well during the opening loss during the morning in sympathy with the strong tone in the other grains and recovered during the afternoon.

Clover seed opened steady with a tendency to firmness, 2½c over yesterday's close. Trade was quiet this morning, but good advances have been made. Receipts were comparatively larger today than a year ago, 480 bags, against 340.

On the close the gains of the morning were lost and prices closed 2½c under last night.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close	Today's Close Nov. 16
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	84	85¼	84	85	84
Dec.	84⅝	85½	84⅝	85	84⅝
May	84½	85½	84½	85	84⅝
Corn—					
Cash	46	46¼	46	46¼	46
Dec.	42	42	41⅝	42	41¾
May	41¾	42	41⅝	42	41½
Oats—					
Cash	36¾	37	36¾	37	36¾
Dec.	34¾	35	34¾	35	34¾
May	35½	35⅞	35½	35⅞	35½
Clover Seed—					
Cash	6.47½	....	....	6.47½	6.50
Dec.	6.50	6.52½	6.50	6.50	6.52½
Jan.	6.55	6.57½	6.55	6.55	6.57½
Feb.	6.60	6.62½	6.60	6.60	6.62½
March	6.65	....	....	6.65	6.67½
Rye—No. 2, 56c.					
Timothy—Prime, $1.35.					
Alsike—Prime, $6.60.					
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	76¼	77⅞	76⅛	77⅞	76½
May	76¾	78	76⅞	77⅞	76⅞
July	7[illegible]¼	74	73⅛	74	73¼
Corn—					
Dec.	41¼	41¾	41	41¾	41½
May	41⅛	41¾	41⅛	41¾	41⅜
July	41	41⅝	41	41⅝	41¼
Oats—					
Dec.	32⅞	33⅝	32⅞	33½	33
May	34⅛	35	34⅛	34⅞	34⅝
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	85¼	86⅛	85¼	86	85¼
May	81	82½	81⅜	82½	81⅝
July	78⅜	79⅛	78⅛	19⅛	78¼
Corn—					
Dec.	48⅞	48⅞	48¼	48⅞	58¾
May	47⅛	47¼	47	47½	47⅛
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
Dec	85⅞	87	85⅞	86⅞	85⅞
May	79⅞	80⅞	79¾	80⅞	79¾
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	79¼	77⅝
May	....	....	....	79¼	77¾
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	76⅝	75¼
May	....	....	....	78⅛	76¾
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
Jan	$11.57	$11.60	$11.47	$11.47	$11.47
May	11.55	11.67	11.55	11.60	11.57
Lard—					
Dec	....	....	....	6.72	6.72
Jan	6.65	6.72	6.65	6.70	6.67
Man	6.62	6.70	6.62	6.65	6.65
Ribs—					
Jan	6.10	6.15	6.10	6.10	6.07
May	6.17	6.25	6.17	6.20	6.17

French Wheat Crop.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The department of agriculture has been advised that the 1903 wheat crop of France, according to an estimate of the French ministry of agriculture, is 365,600,514 bushels, harvested from 16,151,967 acres. These figures represent the largest crop and the smallest area of any crop harvested in France within the last ten years.

Money and Stocks.

New York, Nov. 17.—Wall St.—The opening stock market was quiet and price changes were small on a light volume of business. A few of the specialties showed light fractional advances, Toledo, St. Louis & Western pfd., rising ¾ and Sugar and Metropolitan Street Railway ⅝, the latter immediately losing its gain. New Haven rose a point.

Prices moved up substantially all through the list during the first hour, the buying orders embracing a large proportion of the prominent stocks. Sugar, Reading and some of the low-priced recently active stocks were most in demand. Gains reached 1 to 1½ for Reading, Missouri Pacific, Northwestern, Erie second preferred, Chicago & Alton, the Toledo, St. Louis & Western stocks, Realty preferred and Sugar. Consolidated Gas improved 2 and DesMoines and Fort Dodge 2¼. Top prices were not well maintained and the market became very quiet toward 11 o'clock.

Prices advanced again. The group of minor properties in which a common interest exists was conspicuous. The Colorado & Southern stocks and the Iowa Central stocks followed the rise in Chicago & Alton and Toledo, St. Louis & Western with advances of a point or more, Iowa Central preferred rising 3½. Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York Central, Illinois Central, People's Gas and Ice preferred rose 1 to 1⅛. Louisville & Nashville 1¾, and Anaconda 4. Northwestern preferred dropped 5¾. Bonds were steady at noon.

Additional gains were made by some of the representative stocks, including St. Paul, Atchison and Brooklyn Transit, but the general market did not vary much. Low priced stocks absorbed a good proportion of the dealings, the conspicuous strength shown in a few issues creating a wide market for a number of others.

The market was dull and uninteresting aside from the attention attracted to the usually dormant stocks, which were bid up vigorously from time to time. Kansas City Southern moved up 2, the preferred 3¼ and Minneapolis & St. Louis, Twin City Rapid Transit, Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred, Toledo Railway and Metropolitan Street Railway 1@1⅛. The neglect of the active list caused some realizing in that quarter later in the day.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sug. R. com.	117⅝	118⅝	116⅞	117½
Atchison	64	64⅝	63⅞	63⅝
Atchison pfd.	89½	..	..	89⅝
Am. C. & F. com.	19	..	..	19
Anaconda	67	..	..	67
Amal. Copper	38¼	38¾	37⅞	38
Alton com.	30⅝	32⅝	30⅝	32¼
Balto. & Ohio	73¾	74⅜	73⅝	74½
B'lyn R. Trans.	38⅜	38¼	38⅛	38¼
Can. Pac.	118	118⅝	118	118
Chic. G. W.	14⅞	15	14⅝	14⅝
Clover Leaf	20	20½	19⅝	19⅝
Clover Leafpf d.	31½	..	..	30⅝
Con. Tob. 4's	55	55⅝	55	55⅝
Colorado Fuel	29	..	..	29
Ches. & Ohio	28⅝	28⅞	28½	28⅝
Detroit United	64	..	..	64
Erie common	26¼	27	26⅝	26½
Erie 1st pfd	66⅝	66⅝	[illegible]	66¼
Ice common	7	7¼	6⅞	7
Illinois Central	129	[illegible]	128⅝	128⅝
K. C. S. com	17	18¼	17	18¼
K. C. S. pfd.	31	33⅞	31	32½
Louis. & Nash	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101
Leather com	7⅛	....	....	7⅛
Leather pfd	75	....	....	75½
Manhattan	140½	140½	139¼	139⅝
Metropolitan	115¼	115⅝	114	114
Missouri Pacific	89	89⅝	88⅝	88⅞
M., K. & T. com.	16⅝	....	....	16¼
M., K. & T. pfd.	34½	....	....	34½
N. Y. Central	116⅞	117½	116⅝	116¼
N. & W. com.	55	55¼	54⅞	54⅞
Ont. & Western	20	20¼	19⅞	19⅞
Penn. Ry.	112⅝	113¾	112⅝	112⅝
People Gas Co.	93½	94	93¼	93¼
Reading com	38⅝	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝
Rock Island	23¼	23½	23⅜	22⅝
Rock Island pref.	59	....	....	59
Rep. I & S. Co.	6¾	....	....	7
Rep. pref	49¼	50	49¼	49⅝
South. Ry	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝
South. Ry pref.	73½	....	....	73½
St. Paul	136¼	136⅝	135⅞	135⅞
South. Pac	41¼	42⅜	41¼	41¼
Texas Pacific	23	....	....	22⅞
Ten. C'l. & Iron	27¼	28½	27¼	28⅛
Union Pacific	70⅝	71½	70⅝	70⅝
U. S. Steel	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞
U. S. Steel pfd.	51⅝	52	50⅝	50⅝
Wabash com.	19	19¼	19	19
Wabash pfd.	33	33½	32⅞	32⅞
Wab. Deb. B's	55	55⅞	55	55⅞
Western Union	84	....	....	84
W. & L. E. 1st pfd.	41½	42	41½	41½
Wis. Central com.	15⅝	....	....	15¼
Wis. Central pfd.	34½	....	....	34½

Live Stock.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Cattle—Receipts 10,000, including 1,000 westerns; market slow; good to prime steers, $4.90@5.50; poor to medium, $3.25@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.00; cows, $1.25@4.10; heifers, $2.00@4.75; canners, $1.25@2.30; bulls, $2.00@4.50; calves, $2.00@7.35; Texas fed steers, $2.75@3.50; western steers, $3.00@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts today, 30,000; tomorrow, 35,000; ten cents lower; mixed and butchers, $4.50@4.90; good to choice heavy, $4.60@4.35; rough heavy, $4.25@4.60; light, $4.45@4.75; bulk of sales, $4.50@4.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $3.75@4.25; fair to choice mixed, $2.50@3.50; native lams, $4.00@5.60; western lambs, $3.90@5.25.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 17.—(Special Market Report to The Blade.)—Cattle, 30 cars; steady. Hogs, 80 cars; slow. Yorkers, $4.80@4.90; mixed mediums, heavy, $5.00@5.10; pigs, $4.90@5.00. Sheep, lambs, 50 cars; steady; yesterday's quotations. Calves steady.

Toledo Produce Market.

Jobbers' selling prices:

Butter very firm; fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, 1-lb. prints, 25c; solid pack, 23@24c; dairy, 18@20c; packing stock 13c; Michigan creamery, 1-lb. prints, 24c; solid pack, 23c.

Butterine—As to quality and style of package, 10@14c per lb.

Cheese—Michigan, full cream, 11¼@12¼c.

Eggs—Candled, 28c; at mark, 27c.

Cabbages—Home grown, 90c@$1.00 per barrel.

Lettuce—Per lb., 10@12c.

Radishes—Per doz., nothouse, 15@20c.

Tomatoes—Home grown, $1.00@1.50 per bu.

Spinach—40@50c per bu.

Celery—20@40c per bunch.

Onions—Green, 10@15c per dozen; home grown, per bu., 75c.

Wax Beans—Home-grown, 50@75c per bushel.

Green Beans—50@75c per bu.

Navy Beans (hand picked)—$2.25 to $2.30.

Potatoes—60@65c per bu.

Sweet potatoes—Virginia Sweets, per bbl., $1.75@2.00; fancy Jerseys, $3.50; choice Jerseys, $3.

Apples—Per bu., fancy, 50@75c; choice to fair, 25@35c, as to quality and variety.

Oranges—California, $3.75@4.00, as to size.

Grapes—Per basket, 17@18c.

Pears—$1.00@1.25 per bushel.

Cranberries—$2.50@3.75 per bush.

Parsnips—Per bu., 60c.

Beets—Per bu., 50c.

Carrots—Per bu., 40c.

Squash—Per lb., 2c.

Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 9c; young chickens, 10c; turkeys, 12@13c; ducks, 11c; geese, 9@10c.

Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 9@10c; young chickens, 11@12c; turkeys, 15@16c; ducks, 12@13c; geese, 10@11c.

Green hides, 6¼c; bulls and No. 2, [illegible]; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2, 9c; kip, 8c; No. 2, 7c.

New York Produce.

New York, Nov. 17.—Beef steady. Pork easy. Lard dull; prime western steam, $7.50. Butter, receipts 7,177 packages; quiet to firm; extra creamery, 22c; creamery common to choice, 16@22c; state dairy, 15@20c. Cheese, receipts 1,014 packages; quiet; state full cream fancy small colored, September, 11¾c; late made, 10⅝c; small white, September, 11⅝c; late made, 10⅝c; large colored, September, 11½c; late made, 10⅝c; large white, 11½c; late made, 10⅝c. Eggs, receipts 6,814 packages; firm; state and Pennsylvania fancy mixed, 30@31c, and Pennsylvania first, 29c; western extras, 30c; western thirds to seconds, 23@28c; western first, 29c; refrigerated, 22@23c; state and Pennsylvania thirds to seconds, 23@28c. Sugar, raw nominal; fair refining, 3⅜c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅞c; molasses sugar, 3c; refined quiet; crushed, $5.30; powdered, $4.90; granulated, $4.80. Petroleum firm; refined all ports, $9.20@9.30. Coffee steady; No. 7 Rio, 6⅛c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 31@42c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Butter steady; creameries, 15@21¼c; dairies, 14@18½c.

Eggs steady, 22@24c. Cheese easy; daisies, 10¼@10¾c; twins, 10c; young Americas, 11c.

N. Y. Poultry

New York, Nov. 17.—Poultry—Alive, firm; western chickens, 13c; fowls, 13c; turkeys, 14c. Dressed—Firm; western chickens, 12½@13c; fowls, 11@11½c; turkeys, 17@18c.

Cotton.

New York, Nov. 17.—Cotton futures opened weak. Nov. offered, 10.88; Dec., 10.92; Jan., 10.87; Feb., 10.90; March, 10.94; April, 10.93; May, 10.94; June, 10.96; July, 10.96; Aug., 10.65.

The cotton market opened weak at a decline of 5@9 points, under further liquidation and sales by the bear contingent. The weather map was one of the worst of the season, however, and shortly after the opening the bulls came to the support of values bringing about a recovery to the final prices of the preceding day. After the early recovery the market ruled very active and nervous, but with fluctuations comparatively narrow.

At noon the market was off a few points from the close last night, yet well up from the bottom on covering and bad weather news. Prices were net 5@7 points lower. Spot cash quiet; middling uplands, 11.30; middling gulf, 11.55. Estimated receipts of cotton at the ports today, 11,000 bales, against 101,896 last week, and 6[illegible] last year. For the week, 440,000 bales, against 431,079 last week, and 323,453 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans were 30,023 bales, against 1,274 last year, and at Houston, 45,371 bales, against [illegible] last year.

Wool.

Boston, Nov. 17.—There has been a quiet demand in the wool market this week but general conditions are steady. Manufacturers are buying wools that they need to meet orders, and this is the extent of the demand. The market lacks life and any strength shown does not receive help from manufacturers operations. There is a firm market for fleece wools, these grades ruling in moderate supply and manufacturers are obliged to meet full values to get the wools. Ohio washed Delaines firm, 36c; unwashed and unmerchantable Ohio Delaines, 26@23c; unwashed clothing grades, 24@24½c.

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